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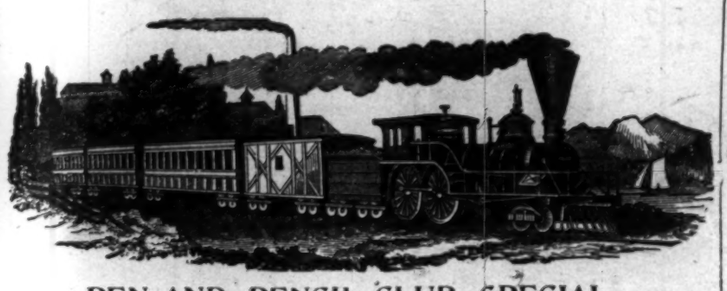
A TRAIN OF THOUGHT.



PEN AND PENCIL CLUB SPECIAL,

Over 200 take the trip. Chairman Pelham a literary genius. Many laughable jokes from begining to end. The Capital Savings Bank a Feature.

Not in many years has there ever been a more jovial assembly of invited guests assembled at one time, when logic, fun and eloquence flowed. There were men of letters, orators, politicians, doctors, lawyers and journalists who enjoyed the jokes that the Pen and Pencil Club gave on last Saturday evening being; the eighty-sixth anniversary of the birthday of Frederick Douglass was the occasion for the giving of a dinner by the Pen and Pencil Club Saturday evening at Gray Brothers' Hall. The dinner was one feature of a tour on "A Train of Thought" which, it was explained, was "The Only Way" to a correct point of view. The train of thought was personally conducted by Robert Pelham Jr., and Arthur S. Gray A very attractive souvenir program and menu and also a folder giving the schedules were distributed among the guests, the first decorated on the outside with quill and pencil, tied together with a ribbon, and the latter stating, among other things, that the passenger would be only "one night out" with the club; that there were no "sleepers" on the train and there was a "smoker at the end.

The banquet hall was decorated with railroad posters and 180 heads cut from papers published by the colored race in America, of which there are 230 altogether. The United States flag was displayed on the wall table was at the head of the room. A *telegraph* fitted up in one corner and at intervals during the dinner the instrument would start up rather noisily and a telegram would be announced for some one of the diners. The operator would then read it aloud usually provoking an outburst of laughter, the message detailing some incident in which the addressed was involved.

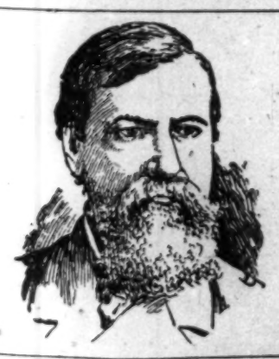
THE TRAIN MOVES.

President Slaughter gave the signal for a start, introducing Mr. J. P. Green. United States stamp agent, who had been one of Frederick Douglass' most intimate friends here in Washington and who has defended him from several unfriendly attacks in the press. Mr. Green read several letters written him by Douglass relating a number of incidents illustrating "The Spirit of Douglass" Prof. Hart of Howard University spoke of Douglass as a race man and pointed to him as an exemplar from which all young colored men should draw their inspiration Mr. Hart called Douglass "the prince of our house," for "he towered above his people as Saul did before Israel."

At the close of Prof. Hart's speech there was a knocking at the door of the hall and Cupid and Puck were announced. Cupid brought a large valentine and Puck announced that he would give a few sketches, presenting pictorially phases of various questions of interest to those present. The room was darkened and a flag moved back, disclosing a screen upon which stereoptican slides were protecting, giving cartoons drawn by A. S. Gray. Many of the guests were involved in the pictures presented and were called upon to stand and answer a a few pertinent questions.

Evening Star Complimented.

One of the most loudly applauded showed The Evening Star in a dark firmanent throwing a bright light over the capital city. Underneath was the



inscription: "Noyes-y but always in harmony with justice and right." The audience was asked to rise while this slide was on the screen, Mr. Pelham stating 'Everybody stands for The Star."

At the conclusion of the stereoptican program, punch was served and the entertainment closed by Mr. Pelham's "Toast to the President." Which was drunk by all standing.

Mr. Pelham said:

"Thrice blessed is the man whose ambitions rise higher than the desire for popularity, place or power. It is a wise provision of spiritual law that "he who seeks his life shall lose it." Hence, he who seeks the promotion of his own at the expense of another's happiness and welfare is foredoomed to inevitable disappointment. No such charge can be placed against the record of Theodore Roosevelt, either as soldier or civilian. His entire career has been characterized by uniform fidelity to the highest interests of humanity, which are, in fact, the highest welfare of his country. His faithfulness to duty is of the kind that abates not in the presence of opposition or danger, that turns not aside to listen to the artful voice of temporary expediency.

Enunciaton of Virtures.

"Politicians hate him because of his courageous independence; wrongdoers fear him because of his relentless pursuit of evil wherever and in whomever found; hypocrites shun him because of his keen and penetrating gaze, which lays bare their most comely and deceptive disguise. Of nervous temperament, active, vigorous, aggressive, it is impossible for him to be supine while a single blot remains upon the escutcheon of the nation's honor. It would be impossible for him to hold his silence while a single class of our citizens is proscribed, mistreated or oppressed.

"With such a man as the incumbent the presidency, intrinsically powerful, assumes additional might; national virtu cannot but be advanced, and, though here and there the high ideals of the nation's founders may be forgotten or disregarded, the forward movement of the nation cannot be altogether checked. 'A little leaven leveneth the whole lump,' and one man like Theodore Roosevelt will inspire many others, such as Archbishop Ireland, Grover Cleveland and Elihu Root to assist in fighting the battle of justice, liberty and equality before the law. I ask you, then, to join with me in drinking to the health of Theodore Roosevelt, the man.

Roosevelt as President.

Responding to the sentiment "Our President" A. S. Gray, recording secretary of the club, said:

Presiding over the destinies of the greatest nation, and skillfully steering the ship of state away from alluring shoals and treacherous rocks; possessing all the elements of the ideal American citizens; deeply conscious of the humane principles upon which our government was established, stands Theodore Roosevelt, President of the United States.

"I feel myself unworthy to fittingly-respond to the inspiring sentiment, Theodore Roosevelt, our President. I dare to say at least a word, however, because I admire his character, his fearlessness, and his humane, catholic spirit. His all but meteoric rise to the presidency has not been by chance, but rather the inevitable unfolding of a divine plan, which foreordained him to the performance of a mighty work. Theodore Roosevelt, deaf to the clamor of predjudice, and mindful of the innermost human hearts, has proclaimed that it shall be his, as it ought to be the purpose of the American people at large, to honor Jefferson by espousing the principles for which he wrote; to honor Lincoln defending the principles for which he died, and to honor his country by advancing the principles upon which it was established."

There were many interesting features presented. The Capital Saving's Bank came in for its share of the fun. Two of the jokes that created the greatest laughter were Drs. Purvis and Shadd leaving the Capital Savings Bank with two bags of gold before it suspended, and the Mr. Tyson's effort to get rid of some stock after the suspension of the bank. Many telegrams were recieved which created laughter. Among some of the guests present were: Wm. L. Pollard, John H Panter, Prof Geo W. Cook, W. L. Board, W. A. Wells Jr., H. C. Tyson, Geo. W. Miller, Drs. C. B. Purvis, F. J. Shadd, W. T. Menard, J. Harry Lewis Dr. E. B. Williston, W. A. Warfield, Prof. Kelly Miller, Dr. A. M. Curtis Ex-Congressman Geo. H. White, Justice Robert H Terrell, attorneys Jas. Cobb, J. T. Stewart, W. Calvin Chase, J. W. Patterson, Editor E. E. Cooper, Daniel Murray, Recorder J. C. Dancy, J. H. Butcher, T. M. Simms. Thos. A. Johnson, H. Bray, W. A. Baltimore. Prof. F. L. Cardoza, Geo. W. Jackson James P. H. Harrison, Wm. A. Joiner, Dr. W. B. Evens, Charles R. Douglass Ex-Gov, P. B. S. Pinchback, E. M. Hewlett, Register J. W. Lyons, C. F. Adams, Joseph H. Douglass, Prof. C. F. Ferris, Prof. J. W. Cromwell John P. Green, Prof. J. T. Layton. Charles P. Payne, Samuel Lacy, Phillip Butler, Theodore Green and many others whose name THE BEE failed to obtain

HINTS.

Dr. Shadd and Purvis took the jokes philisophically.

Messrs. Cook and Hillyer took baby stories jovially.

Editor Cooper recieved the first message

Will Pollard the Chesterfieldian, almost missed the train.

Recorder Dancy looked well in his new dress.

John H. Butcher came in for his share of fun. John never gets ole.

Ex-Governor Pinch ed a telegram from Jere B[illegible] n to Ohio and make anot[illegible]

Dr. Warfield always had a pleasant smile

KING EDWARD OF ENGLAND

Will be Resorted to Aid Ex-Slaves. Disfranchisement adjusted, the civil Liberty Party.

To friends of the Civil Liberties of all the people, regardless color or previous servitude.

It now becomes my official duty as Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Civil Liberty Party to issue my second call for the National Convention of the Civil Liberty Party whose purposes are to modify some of the extremes now confronting the two leading older parties and bring about some reunion in the methods of executing the laws in regards to "Free Speech." "Freedom of the Press." "Organization" and the petition of franchaise rights of all American citizens without discrimination or deprivation of their constitutional privileges.

Whereas, it is further a fact that for two hundred and seventy years in the country of a boasting civilization the greatest curse that ever was permitted to be infested upon a cultured people was the tyrannical slave trade, which by taxas of the operators who poured into the government's treasure to perpetuate the life of two nations, both the British Government and also the United States. The former country should at this late day, by the decendants of the former slaves, be appealed to for a consideration in regard to the now so much agitated proposition to pension the American ex-slaves. It is the concensus of the majority of the Executive Committee of the Civil Liberty Party, that an American Commission should be sent to England to wait upon his Majesty, King Edward, and his government in regard to this subject. It is one of the partys paramount issues to bring a more friendly feeling between England and America, such a measure enacted into a law by the law makers of either country will do a great deal to exterminate from public debate the so-called "negro problem."

For America to pension this element of its aged citizens will only mean equal distribution of public monies in all sections of the country in ratio to the amount of the general taxes paid, In this proposition there is no special or direct taxes to be levied. But to put such an act into effect will take 470,000 old ex-slaves off the direct taxes of the taxpayers in communities where they are thickly populated.

The franchise laws will be thourghly probed into in this Couvention. No attempt will be made to repeal laws of the States or test the constitutionality, but the key to change the situation will be given each delegate, and if properly handled, the understanding clause in South Carolina, Virginia, Louisiana and other states will not thereafter effect any one. This call issue to all friends of the above. The Convention will convene at 8 o'clock a. m. May. 24, 1903, Cincianatti, Ohio.

Hail! Hail! Hail! to this call, the second emancipation of the negro. Initative referndom, government ownership and other subjects of equal importance will be discussed. No delegate will be seated unless commissioned by the people in Mass Convention on a basis of two delegates to each Congressional District.

Done by order of the Executive Committee, this 20 day of Febrary A. D. 1903.

S. P. Mitchell, Ky., Chairman, I. L. Walton, Ark, Secretary.

Committee on Organization: Smith Frampton, S. C., R. E. Gilcarist, New Jersey. I. J. Shaddoc, Texas. T. C. Washington, Ohio. H. H. Hurnly, Miss., C. G Thomas, Georgia.

Address all mail to S. P. Mitchell, Chairman Washington, D. C.

HENRY EDWARDS ACQUITTED.

He denies having Slandered Mrs. Emma Leftwich. The Prosecutions Fight for Conviction. Started out to defame, but ended in praise of a Woman's good name.

Henry Edwards a laborer in the Government Priming office was acquitted, by a jury, in the Police Court on last Wednesday afternoon. The trial was rather sensational in its character on account of the parties being well known in this city. Mr. Edwards was a visitor at the home of Mrs. Emma Leftwich, who keeps a boarding house at 220 D street northwest and who is the mother of 14 children. Both parties are from Lynchburg, Va. Edwards claiming to have known Mrs. Leftwich for several years and also an intimate friend of her husband. This Mrs Leftwich declared after having been out about 20 minuets, returned a verdict of not guilty.

Mrs. Leftwhich remarked after the verdict that she was satisfied. Her accusers had all denied and taken back what they had been accused and vindicated her,

S. P. MITCHELL,

Chairman of the Executive Committee Civil Liberty Party, and Supreme President of the National Industrial Council of America.
Will Speak where Invited.

PREDICTS MASSACRE OF SOUTHERN WHITES

John S. Wise's Sensational Talk in Boston.—Grave Racial Irritation—Declares Situation Akin to a Crisis—Would Coerce South to Prevent Disfranchisemeut of Blacks.

BOSTON. Feb. 14—John S. Wise, of New York, in his Lincoln birthday address before the Middlesex Club made a vigorous appeal for an immediate settlement of the negro problem. He quoted the recent statement of secretary of war Root that negro suffrage had failed.

"Is is not akin to a crisis," asked he dramatically, "when a member of the Cabinet admits that dealing with the negro has been a failure and helplessly asks what is to be done?

"Following the civil war the Southern States agreed to accept the equality of the black man. Yet now, after thirty years, State after State violates its pledges, and the North sits silent while it is done. I am not advising you; only taking to you. But I want to see you above the taunt of duplicity.

"Is the nation brave enough to repeal the amendment to the Constitution which was made to give the black man liberty? I tell you that you are resting on your oars, and wind and tide are bearing you to times of danger. This danger is not only to the South, but to the North.

GRAVE IRRITATION EXISTS.

"There is a grave irritation between the races. The white race is Proud. The black race gentle; but it is not below the worm. Some day here in Boston you will read in your morning paper of a great organized outbreak of blacks, murdering white men and women, and how the infuriated whites are slaughtering in retaliation.

"Whom will you help—the whites? Then why, in God's name, have you encouraged the blacks so long? Will you help the blacks? Then you will find the struggle transferred here.

"Does this come home to you? Friends, you can't avoid it.

"The time has come when you must decide what you are going to do. Sooner than precipitate trouble, will you let each State do what it wishes? What can you do?

WOULD COERCE THE SOUTH.

"One thing can be done; you can prevent there being an abnormal representation in Congress from the Southern States, where the negro has been disfranchised. You can make the representation on the basis of the actual vote cast. Is it coming to this? Must you say to the South: 'You shall obey this mandate?

"If not, then say to the negro what is honest. Say 'this is fate,' and it springs from something deeper than law. It is from the inevitable cohesive power of the dominant Anglo-Saxon.

"I joined the Republican party twenty years ago, after the war, believing the the black man shoul have his vote. I adopted it as a finality. When shall this question be settled?

It Didn't Work.

Johnny—Say, ma, our teacher told us to-day that "through nature's providence" a cat always lands on its feet when it is dropped, so it won't be hurt.

Mother—Well?

"Well, I went up on the roof and dropped our cat off, and I guess she'll have to be picked up with a piece of blotting paper."—N. Y. Times.

Johnny Gets Even.

Mother—Why, Johnny! aren't you ashamed of yourself—striking your little brother?

Johnny—I'm doing it for his own good, ma, and it hurts me more than it does him.—Woman's Home Companion.

Ho! For A Suffrage Convention.

[From The Boston Guardian.]

The *Guardian* agrees with the Washington Bee in its advocacy of a suffrage convention among colored people. The time is now ripe for such a movement. Some such concerted action by the thinking men of the race should be taken in the very near future to consider "ways and means" for the recovery of the Negro's franchise. The Negro is all right as far as President Roosevelt's acion goes in a certain way, but the time has come for the sacred rights of this race to be crystalized and embalmed in law! The rights of 12,000,0000 people cannot be allowed to depend upon the wishes of one man; life is too uncertain, and fate too treacherous.

The thoughtful men of the Colored race should, therefore, come together before the passing of another summer to take action as to the best methods of forcing congress consideration on the Negro's franchise. It might be well to confine the convention to non-office holders and to the north, so that its action may not be influenced by fear or intimidation. Boston would be an ideal place for such a meet, but we stand ready to co-operate with our brethren in other sections, and will, therefore, agree to any more central place. Cleveland would not be a bad place, as it is the most central for the actual voting strength of the race. Let the press take this matter up for consideration. It is something upon which the political life of the Negro depends. How about this, gentlemen of the press?

SCORES SOUTH.

HON. A. E. PILLSBURY TALKS IN FANEUIL HALL

Negro Disfranchisement in Several States—Must be Resisted by all Lawful Means.—Virginia Lawyer Announces Determination to Fight to End—Colored Citizens hold Enthusiastic Meeting.

From the Boston Globe.

Faneuil hall was the scene of a well attended and enthusiastic meeting last night in honor of Lincoln's birthday. It was called by colored clergymen of this city and vicinity not only to observe the birthday of the emancipator, but also to evoke a protest against the disfranchisement of the negro in the south.

Hon. A. E. Phillsbury made the address of the evening, and was followed by James H. Hayes, a lawyer of Virginia, who has been employed by colored citizens of that state to fight against their right to vote being taken away. Archibald E. Grimke and Rev. Dr. Leroy J. Montague also spoke. Rev. Dr. George E. Stevens presided, and prayer was offered by Rev. Jesse Harrall. Resolutions setting forth the object of the meeting were adopted and the afair was closed with prayer by Rev. E. S. Holton.

Mr. Pillsbury said in part, after detailing the various plans used in the south to disfranchise the negro:

ARRAIGNS THE SOUTH.

"There is not and never was in negro suffrage, at least since the few years immediately after the war, any danger or any question of negro domination in the south. The pretence that there ever was such a danger is a hollow and false pretence, as false and hollow as that every negro lynched is guilty of an assault upon a white woman, The natural allegiance of the negroes was to their old masters; an allegiance so strong that the masters have always boasted of it. If they had accepted the negro as a citizen, with the rights of a citizen, they could and would have secured his political allegiance, or at least divided him between the political parties in such proportions that there would still have been white rule in every southern state and probably every country.

"The difficulty was that they would not accept him as a citizen. As a negro they had no objection to him. Indeed, as a negro he is indispensable to them. And one of the leading reasons why they will not accept him as a citizen, as they openly avow, is that it will impair his usefulness as a laborer. They mean to reduce him, and they are reducing him, to a state of servitude as complete, actually if not legally as his former state of slavery. The old axiom of the slave-owner was that 'capital should own labor. This is practically what they are now aiming at.

"The President, a man of convictions and courage, seems disposed to do something for his 10.000.000 of colored constituents, but he is hampered by political considerations, and instead of bringing the whole power of the government to bear to assert the supremacy of the laws he has thus far contented himself with vindicating the right of the negro to a share of the federal offices, This is right, but it is of minor importance.

"The secretary of war, supposed by some people to speak for the administration, though I do not assume it, is reported to have declared the other day that the attempt to confer the suffrage upon the negro is a failure and must be adandoned.

The 15th amendment was not a mere political device. It was adopted by a generous people, fresh from the memories of the war; as a measure of justice to the negro, who had stood by us and fought for us, and who without the ballot, would be at the mercy of his masters lately in rebellion; and as a measure of high political wisdom., in view of the fact which a few far-sighted statesmen saw then, and sooner or later we shall all come to see, that free institutions can stand only on the basis of equal rights.

"The attempt to disfranchise the negroes must be resisted by every lawful means, and the first means at hand is to obtain, if possible, conclusive judicial decision of the question. I have never doubted that if one of these disfranchising constitutions can be brought fairly before the supreme court at Washington it will be declared void."

MAN FROM VIRGINIA

Lawyer James H. Hayes of Virginia who has charge of the protest of the colored people of that state before the United States Supreme Court at Washington, said: "Slavery is as strong in Virginia today as it was in 1860. Lavery does not now daoe raise its head in Massachusetts. But when the negro in the canebrakes of Mississsippi loses his vote you here in Massachusetts and the rest of the country may well tremble of your safety.

"The 'jim crow' car started in Mississippi, and now it runs into the capital of this nation. Every time I am disfranchised or denied any of my rights in in the south just so hard will it be for you to keep your rights in Massachusetts. We are in this fight to cry out all over the country against disfranchisement and to get every negro to protest against and help win the sympathy of the loyal white people of this country against it.

"I say here tonight that we will never submit with disfranchisement in Virginia as long as we can make lawful resistance to the same. (Great cheering.) I intend to die in Virginia (Great cheers.) But I intend to make all lawful efforts for my rights, as any white man would do under the same conditions."

They Say.

It is the suspicious person that suspects everybody.

Interlopers who have no standing at their own homes are burdens upon the city.

If one half of these would deal honestly with their patrons there would be no trouble.

The Washington people are responsible for their own burdens.

It is best not to tell all you know

Never be party to a crime neither should you allow yourself to be used for criminal purposes.

It is the honest man who will not allow himself to be used by others.

Be certain of what you say, and do.

The northern negroes who continuously make faces at the southern negroes are failures.

Be what you are and nothing more.

A man who is too cowardly to make his own fight, but will take excerpts from other papers, is capable of doing any dishonorable act.

Othello's occupation is gone at any sale. He has about borrowed himself out of existence and lost his reputation of fraud and cheat.

President Roosevelt will appoint two new Judges of the Police Court.

It is best to be truthful to your friends. A dishonest man is bound to fail.

The man who thinks that he is the only citizen in a state is affected with a disease called conceit.

Lieut. Gov. Tillman of South Carolina has fully demonstrated his cowardice.

Wait and see if South Carolina's boasted civilization is correct.

Can an innocent man shot down in cold blood with ou being convicted.

Gonzales has become a victim of cowardice and brutality.

Senator Platt will be the next Senator from New York.

The next President of the United States will be Marcus A. Hanna.

Senator Fairbanks has been returned to the Senate.

Next December will cause the politicians to come to the front gain

Let us have the election franchise.

Citizens who are disfranchised, and too cowardly to protest are not entitled to citizenship

Has the right man been detected in the Jordan murder.

The loyal north has now rebelled g inst the negro.

The Armstrong Manual training school is fast improving.

The wizzard of Tuskegee is about to be a back number politically.

The depositors of the Capital Savings Bank have their receivers what next.

There may be something rotten in Denmark.

This is not the first bank that has failed.

People must lose sometimes to be successful.

Never allow a prisoner to suffer because you do not like his lawyer.

Justice Bundy, O'Donnell or g ould make good Judges.

It ma b unise toa know.

District Attorney Beach w some good things.

He will show himself to be a man

Nothing is more distasteful than a deceptive persor.

Editor Fortune seeking a home for the American negro.

THE BEE suggests that he find one for himself.

The agent will return some time with a great report.

Read THE BEE and be wise.

LITERARY LITTER.

More than 150 books on the war in South Africa have been published.

Four manuscript songs in the handwriting of Robert Burns were sold for £137 recently in London.

Sarah Bernhardt is soon to publish her memoirs simultaneously in four languages, English, German, Italian and French.

The ground floor of John Knox's house in High street, Edinburgh, has been transformed into an old book store. It has been in turn a hairdresser's, public house, grocer's, restaurant and tobacconist's.

Chicago's latest aspiration is a Dante society, to promote the study of the Italian language and to entertain the brilliant and cultured representatives of that country, of whom Signora Duse and Mascagni are notable examples this year.

Among the letters which Bjornstjerne Bjornson got on the occasion of his seventieth birthday was one from his nurse, who is 90, and who wrote: "I congratulate you on your seventieth birthday and wish you all good things for your old days. From Karen Koelmoen, who carried you in her arms in the years of childhood."

A Bible containing the family record of Gov. William Bradford for several generations has just been presented to the Pilgrim society by William L. Davis, of Plymouth, and will be put on exhibition in Pilgrim hall. It is an English reprint, bearing date of 1592, of the Geneva, or Breeches version, so called from its translation of Gen. 3:7.

Oliver Wendell Holmes had occasion to write to a man who had become rich suddenly. He received an exceedingly pompous letter beginning: "Mr. —— instructs me to say that he has received your letter of March 10 and would say in reply (etc.). John Jones, secretary." The rich man was doubtless surprised to receive this in return: "Mr. Holmes has directed his valet to instruct his secretary to tell his typewriter to say that he is in receipt of your secretary's letter of some days since and would say in reply (etc.). Sarah L. Hodgkiss, typewriter."

TO FEEL AND LOOK WELL.

It is said that raw eggs and milk are a sure remedy for poison of any kind taken into the stomach.

A fig split open makes a good poultice for a boil. It is especially useful for gumboil. A split raisin is also good.

A vegetarian diet is advised for pimples, but three meals a day are not sufficient, as vegetables are more readily digested than meat.

Celery is invaluable as a food for those suffering from any form of rheumatism, for diseases of the nerves and nervous dyspepsia.

Lamb veal and fowl are delicate and healthy diet for the young and sedentary and for all who find fat meats and those of coarse fiber disagree with them.

The feeling of having the throat "filled up" which often attacks a singer from stage fright is relieved instantly by swallowing a little salt. Immediately the voice clears.

A small bunch of absorbent cotton makes a splendid powder puff for baby's morning bath and is desirable as it will be discarded for a fresh one oftener than a regular puff would be.

Butter is nutritious and generally healthy. Condiments—pepper, ginger, etc.—are best during the summer. They are products of hot climates, which shows them to be most appropriate for the hot season. On the other hand, fat beef, bacon and such foods should be most freely used during the cold weather.

To soften your hands spread the insides of a loose pair of gloves, perfectly white, with the following mixture, cut off the fingers and thumbs of the gloves and wear them at night: Two ounces of refined white wax, two ounces of cocoa butter, two ounces of oil of sweet almonds. Heat slowly in an enameled saucepan, stirring constantly till thoroughly mixed, then stir till cool.

HELPFUL SUGGESTIONS.

If the bread knife is hot new bread can be cut as easily as old, but if you would not spoil your knife do not make it too hot.

Onions should be kept in a cool, dry place, but never placed in the ice box. They will keep well if put in paper bags and hung up.

Ether will clean a pocketbook of glossy tan-colored leather. From suede the finest sandpaper, used with great care, will remove traces of soil.

Apples, like tomatoes, can be more quickly and easily peeled by pouring boiling water over them and allowing them to stand in the water five minutes.

Furniture brushes are an essential article of a household outfit. A soft clothes brush is the best for silk or plush furniture, as it does not fray the fabric like a whisk broom.

Gilded china is now fashionable, and the careful housekeeper should see to it that her maid does not use soda in any form in the water in which she washes it. Soda is cleansing but it takes off gilding, and china of this sort is best washed in hot soap suds.

It is sometimes difficult to keep raisins, figs and dates away from the inquisitive little ants and roaches, but this is easily accomplished by putting them in paper bags that have been well brushed over with strong borax water and dried before the fruit is put in. The little pests do not like the borax and will not gnaw through the sack when thus prepared.

Whiskey $1.10 Per Gallon

e claim to be the *LOWEST PRICED WHISKEY HOUSE*. We real-sell whiskey as low as $1.10 per gallon, and mind you; distilled hiskey—not a decoction of chemicals—but of course it's new and nder proof.

"*CASPER'S STANDARD*" 10 Year old whiskey is a liquid joy! It is actually produced by honest Tar Heels in the Mountain Section of North Carolina by the old time process. Every drop is boiled over open furnance wood fires, in old style copper stills, in exactly the same way it was made by your grand-fathers a century ago. First rate whiskey is sold at $3 to .6 per gallon, but it is not any better than *CASPER'S STANDARD.*" It is the best produced and must please every customer or we will buy it back with gold—we are incorporated Under the Laws of North Carolina, with an authorized capital of $100,000.00 and the Peoples National Bank and Piedmont Savings Bank of Winston-Salem, N. C,, will tell you our guarantee is good. This is old honest, mild and mellow whiskey is worth one dollar a quart, but to more fully introduce "CASPER'S STANDARD" we offer sample shipments of this brand at half price, (packed in plain sealed boxes) 5 Quarts $2.95, 10 Quarts $5.00, Express Prepaid Anywhere in the United States. All orders and remittances (in stamps, cash or by check etc..) as well as requests for confidential price list *must be addressed as follows:*

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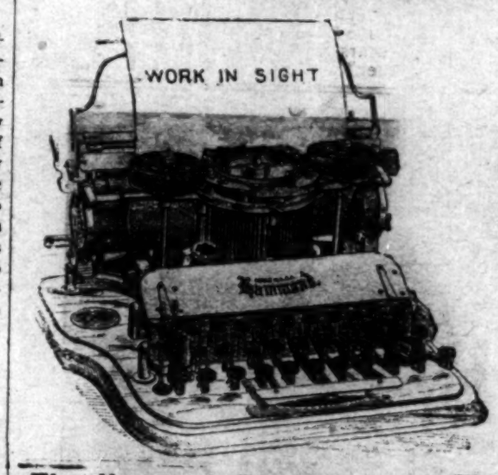

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Method in Her Madness.

"What on earth do you mean," her mother asked, "by urgin' your husband to get one of those outrageously high-priced Panama hats? Are you crazy to encourage such extravagance?"

"I shall want some more hats from time to time myself, mamma dear," the sweet young woman replied, "and he has always kicked so at the prices I pay."

"My darling! You always was such a hand for lookin' ahead. Let me kiss you."—Chicago Record-Herald.

A Strained Position.

The fellow who wants to hold office
In quite a dilemma is found—
He can't keep his nose to the grindstone
And also his ear to the ground.
—N. Y. Times.

EQUINE TOM THUMB.

Though Fat, Plump and Well-Formed, This Horse Weighs But Seventy-Three Pounds.

What is undoubtedly the smallest horse in the world has just been brought into this country by Tabiato Esposito and sold to A. J. Morrison, of Los Angeles, Cal.

This Tom Thumb of equines, which is appropriately named Lilliputian, stands just high enough to reach to

SMALLEST HORSE ON RECORD.
(Fat and Plump. But Weighs Scarcely More Than 73 Pounds.)

his owner's knees, and weighs only 73 pounds, though fat and plump.

The pony is seven years old and is 22½ inches—5½ hands—tall.

Lilliputian has a history that is almost as remarkable as his diminutive size.

The Mexican who disposed of him claims he stole the animal, and as he immediately disappeared there seems no reason for doubting the assertion.

The wily senor, it appears, got Lilliputian from an island off the coast of South America, between Guatemala and Samoa. The natives there worship the pretty little horses and keep them constantly guarded on a high cliff.

Esposito took this and another dwarf—the two smallest he could find—and made away with them by lowering them from the cliff with a rope. He was hotly pursued. Before reaching Mexico the other horse, less hardy than the one here pictured, died.

The tiny pony came near being eaten up the other day by a big black-maned lion that has been on exhibition in Los Angeles. The lion was in his cage and Lilliputian was browsing near by on straw that had been scattered about.

There was an opening in the cage where the keeper could put in a bucket of water. The lion reached his heavy paw through and caught Lilliputian by the tail.

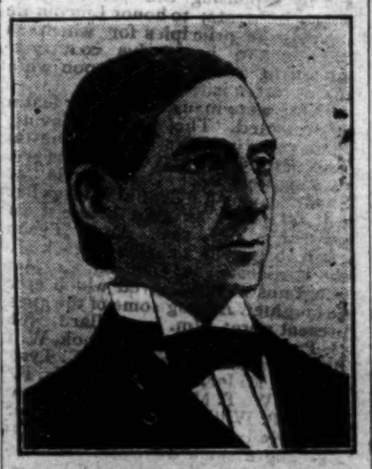
The little fellow gave a kick and a squeal and parted with a handful of hair and flesh.

Mick, Mr. Morrison's bulldog, went to the rescue and seized the lion by the under lip. In the mix-up Lilliputian escaped. He was photographed for this article a few minutes afterward. He will become a family pet at Mr. Morrison's home.

WILLIAM JOEL STONE.

Chosen by Missouri Legislature to Succeed Mr. Vest in United States Senate.

Ex-Governor of Missouri William Joel Stone was born in Madison county, Kentucky, May 7, 1848, was educated at the Missouri state university, and filled the office of prosecuting attorney of Vernon county from 1873 to 1874. He was an elector on the Tilden and Hendricks ticket in 1876, and was elected to the Forty-ninth, Fiftieth and Fifty-first congresses. He was



HON. WILLIAM J. STONE.
(Just Elected United States Senator by the Legislature of Missouri.)

chosen governor of Missouri in November, 1893. By profession he is a lawyer. He is a man of family. He achieved particular distinction a few years ago when he succeeded in reorganizing the state central committee, then controlled by the sound money wing of the party, and adding a sufficient number of new members to make it a free silver body. Having acquired control of the party machinery, he proceeded to organize every county in the state on the 16 to 1 basis, and was so successful in his purpose that when the state convention met at Sedalia in 1896, of the 605 delegates in attendance all but seven were radical free coinage men. As a reward for his services he was made national committeeman from his state.

HEARD AT THE CAPITOL.

Grateful for Secretary Hay's efforts on behalf of persecuted Jews in Roumania, Rev. Marcus H. Duboy, a rabbi of Evansville, Ind., wrote him a touching letter of thanks, using the Hebrew tongue. He was somewhat surprised to receive from Mr. Hay an autograph letter in the same language. Very few persons, even among the secretary's intimates, were aware that he was a Hebrew scholar of distinction.

Chauncey Depew always did have a high opinion of Senator Hoar, but his admiration was much increased a few days ago. The New Yorker was presiding in the senate temporarily when Mr. Hoar was speaking on the trusts. In the course of his remarks the aged Massachusetts man said: "You, Mr. President, although a young man, can remember," etc. Chauncey blushed and everybody else smiled broadly.

Senator Nelson, of Minnesota, holds the record so far this congress for a long-distance talk. His speech occupies 38 pages in the Congressional Record. He held the floor for six days and spoke on an average of 2½ hours a day, or 15 hours in all. A senate expert at figures has discovered that it required 60,800 words to express Senator Nelson's sentiments on this bill. His long occupancy of the floor became a joke in the senate, and he became known and was frequently addressed as "the regular order."

A Washington newspaper man has—or had—a habit of dropping a roll of bills at the feet of a person with whom he was talking and then pretending to find the money. He tried it on Congressman Taylor the other day, and the Ohio man promptly claimed the roll, saying he had just lost about that amount. The reporter pleaded that it was a joke, but Taylor would not have it that way until on accidentally putting his hand in an outside overcoat pocket he found his money. The newspaper man has given up practical jokes.

A tall, dark man, looking thoughtfully about him at the last white house reception, attracted considerable attention. His colleagues in the house recognized the native Hawaiian delegate, Robert William Wilcox. His father was a native of Newport, R. I., but his mother was a pure native of the island of Maui. Mr. Wilcox has been a leader of his people and was sentenced to death for his effort to restore Queen Liliuokalani. The United States intervened and the sentence was commuted to 35 years' imprisonment at hard labor and $10,000 fine. This sentence was afterward commuted by President Dole.

GOVERNMENTAL PROBLEMS.

It is suggested in France that increase of population be encouraged by giving government positions only to men having large families.

Some new statistics show that while in England the number of births exceeds the number of deaths by 116 in every 1,000, in Italy by 107, and in Austria by 103, in France the births are only 1,006, as against 1,000 deaths.

During the coming spring the German government will open a permanent exposition for the welfare of laborers, the purpose of which is to display inventions for the prevention of accidents, which will be explained by lectures, and to exhibit contrivances for protection against so-called trade diseases.

The post office money order department handles about $300,000,000 a year. The loss by the dishonesty and carelessness of clerks has been only $251 in the last two years. But this is partly explained by the fact that the clerks are made responsible for the money they handle and any loss is considered theirs.

The Electrical World says that the kaiser's call for international discussion and regulation of the whole question of air telegraphy was most pertinent. Unless something of the kind is undertaken there is certain to be vexatious interference and venomous litigation, and we can imagine no cause more likely to require two or three generations for its settlement than an action arising from an etheric collision with a full line of expert testimony on each side.

MONEY MATTERS.

The average factory hand gets $1.49 a day and creates $3.75 worth.

The savings bank deposits of the United States equal the national debt multiplied by three.

The average life of $1 and $2 bills, from issue to redemption as mutilated currency, is little more than two years.

Within a few years nearly 100 corporations in the United States have issued more than $10,000,000 of capital stock.

The imperial budget of Germany for 1903 is $616,243,183, which exceeds the annual income of the government by $54,980,434, which amount must be borrowed.

AMERICAN ACTIVITY ABROAD.

Seven hundred thousand British wear American shoes.

An oil motor from Indianapolis is grinding wheat on Mount Lebanon.

The German post office department has ordered in the United States 10,000 hand fire extinguishers. The chemical hand grenade is almost unknown in Germany.

The widespread impression that most of the "roast beef of old England" is supplied from the shambles of Chicago may find a rude shock in fresh English statistics, which show that seven-tenths of the beef consumed in England is produced on its farms.

THE OLD SWITCHMAN

He Says Railroads Save on Tracks to Spend on Wrecks.

A Jacksnipe and a Jerry to Care for Six Miles of Road in the Dangerous Season—Muff's Pointed Tale of Woe.

"Of course, he makes a big showing in maintenance accounts, and that's a feather in his cap. But somehow the net earnings don't come up to expectations. I know! It's simply saving the wages of a few ginneys and payin' 'em out a hundred times over in suits."

The old switchman, says the Kansas City Star, was sore and sour over the economy methods of the railway managers. "One lawyer and a jury can make a strained back cost a railway company more than a Jerry would cost for 20 years, and that one more Jerry at work might have saved the whole out from the ditch. I know a case.

"Nowadays the wise boys at the top—the boys from college who know all about annual reports and nothing about railroading—won't keep a section crew after the cold weather in fall. Just the time of year when the bed gets soft and the quick changes in weather makes the rails pull the spikes and flanges loose they turn off all the Jerries except one. Then he and the Jacksnipe are expected to cover six miles of track every day and keep it in repair. See 'em wrapped in gunny sacks and rags they look like a pair of Eskimos walking along the track; too cold to chew tobacco—can't see because they've got their eyes inside their coat collars. They're supposed to be looking over the track. Just like that one day a section boss and his one lonely ginney, the maintenance force for six miles of track, were shivering along a through line not far from Kansas City when they ran onto a broken rail. The foreman sent the Jerry out to the east to flag the regular that was due and set himself to

LIKE TWO ESKIMOS.
(Jacksnipe and Jerry Inspecting Roadbed in Midwinter.)

putting in a 'Dutchman'—a small piece of rail—for the broken one. Later, of course, he'd put in a whole new one. While he was working along comes an extra around a curve less than a quarter of a mile away. She was the division superintendent and they always go as fast as they can—70 miles an hour when they think they're inspecting. When the engineer saw the man at work on the track he gave her the sand and put her brake on emergency. The consequence was that he knocked out a cylinder head by trying to avoid a wreck, and even then the kettle went into the ditch.

"That superintendent didn't wait to hit the ground before he discharged the section foreman. The Jacksnipe said he had only one man and had sent him to the east, not knowing an extra was coming.

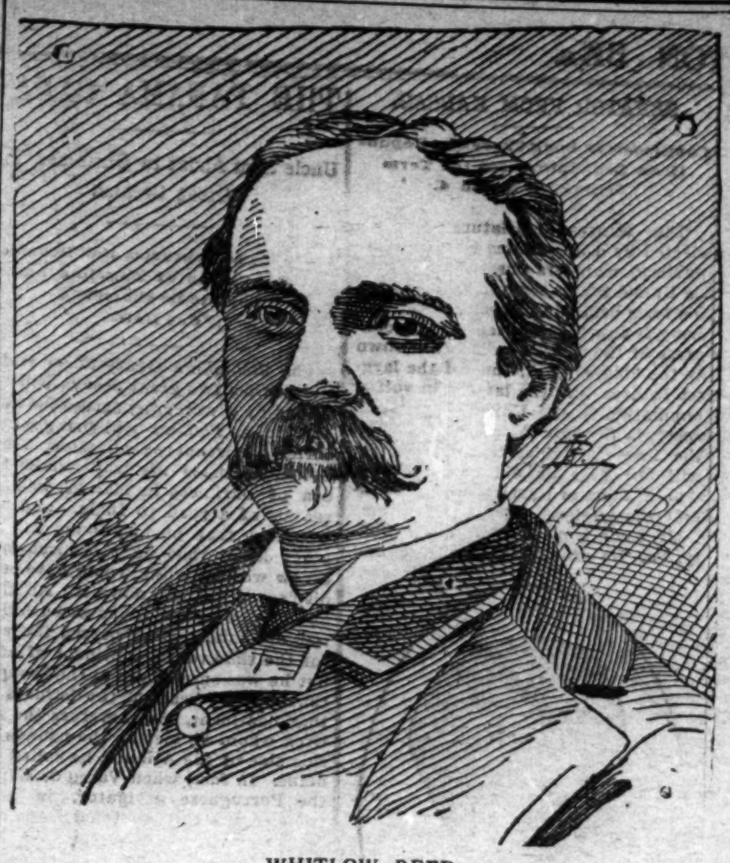
"'You lunk-headed loafer,' the superintendent yelled, 'you ought to have sent him to the west.'

"And the foreman just reached for a chair that had come through the window when the car went over and let the wise boy have it on the ear. Then he drew his pay and went to St. Louis to tell the general manager all about it. He got another job and is roadmaster now, but his outfit still makes one Jacksnipe and a Jerry responsible for six miles of bed and track. And it still has unnecessary wrecks.

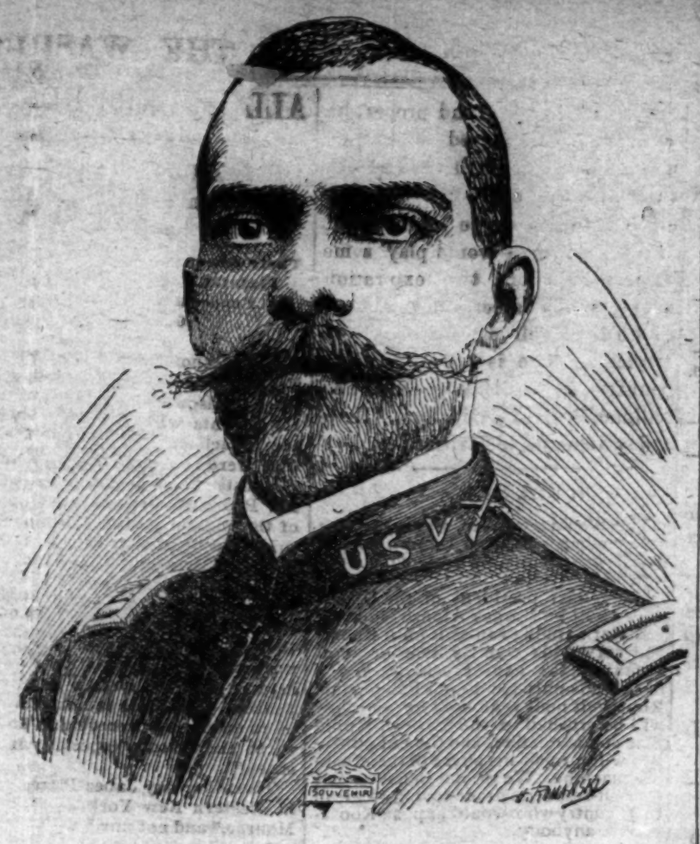
"Then if you'd see some of the lines they build! No bed and light rails or second-hand. The first wet spell and they're digging trains out of swamp. It used to be that they wouldn't use ties with anything under a 12-inch face, and they were hewed ties; now it's hard to find one with an eight-inch face and about 17 to a 30-foot rail, where it used to be 20. Anything to cut down first expenses and raise them later. An extra gang rebuilding or track raising used to have 80 or 90 ginneys, now it's generally 25.

"But there are roads constructed perfectly from the start and then they let 'em run down. There's one near here that's got clerks and brother-in-laws for roadmasters and superintendents. They can't think more than one jump; to try to make two jumps at once hurts their heads and they have to lay off. That company pays more for wrecks and damages than it does for maintenance. The rails are all right, the ties are all right and the bed was all right, but as soon as they find out a section boss knows more about track than one of the brother-in-laws the Jacksnipe is fired.

"A man doesn't need three legs and four arms to be a good superintendent or roadmaster or construction man. He can get along with a leg and an arm if he's got one good head. What gets him his job, though, is usually that he's got a good brother-in-law. Nearly every man around the top of a railroad has a brother-in-law who needs money; and he gets it."

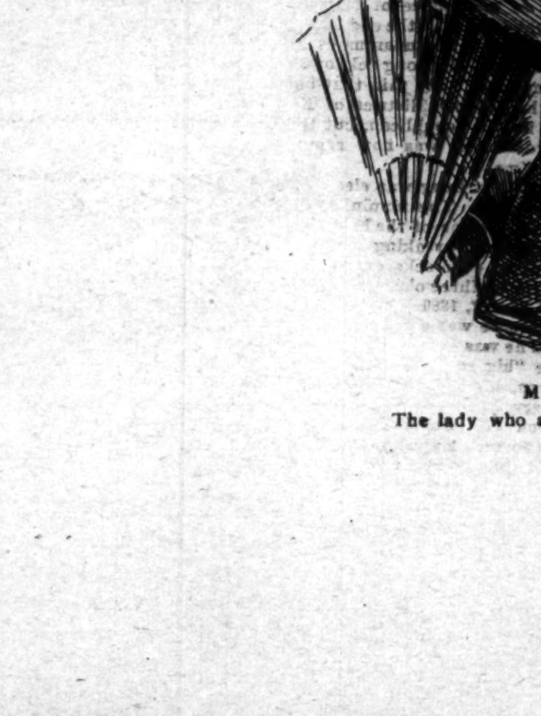


WHITLOW REED.
One of America's famous Journalists.



LIEUT. P. L. CARMOUCHE,
A Veteran of the Spanish-American War.

MRS. CHARLES AYERS,
The lady who assisted in feeding the 10th Cavalry.



CHARLES H. WATSON,
President of the People's Merchintile Association.

DR. JOHN R. FRANCIS.
The only Colored Physician who has a Sanitorium in this city

FATNESS A DISEASE.

Government May Begin an Anti-Obesity Crusade.

Likely That Americans Will Be Most Symmetrical People on Earth When They Heed Prof. Wiley's Advice.

A department of the United States government is thinking seriously of beginning a national anti-fat crusade. A determined war upon obesity will be waged along strictly scientific lines. There is every reason to believe that it will meet considerable success—at least that is the opinion of the officials most interested. The movement opens the pleasant prospect of Americans becoming famous as the leanest people in the world.

Of course the department which is about to take this matter up is the department of agriculture. To none other than the largest scientific organization in the world would such an unusual project seem feasible. Yet Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, chief of the bureau of chemistry, believes it will be a simple matter to accomplish great results in the line of lessening the superfluous flesh of the American people.

The first intimation Dr. Wiley gave of his intention was in a speech before the National Society for the Advancement of Science. Dr. Wiley said that after finishing the work of arranging healthful diets for dumb animals his bureau might take up the matter of properly feeding the human animal.

"There is no use in making a man fat," he said, "unless we wish to eat him." There was a laugh at this way of putting it. It was thought at the time to be a mere pleasantry, but in an interview Dr. Wiley makes it plain that he was serious. He does not see in fact any reason for making a man fat unless he is desired for table purposes.

"Obesity," said Dr. Wiley to a Chicago Post correspondent, "is a disease.

DR. HARVEY W. WILEY.
(Chief of Bureau of Chemistry, Agricultural Department.)

I suffer from it a little myself. It is caused by improper eating. We could experiment on the human body, as we have upon dumb animals, to see what foods make the most fat. In fact, it is well known already. Obesity is caused by eating too much starch and sugar. This is already known. But we could arrange diets for persons in all walks of life. We could circulate these all over the country, so that people would know what to eat.

"A man who is doing hard manual labor must eat fattening foods. The coolie who eats a great deal of rice is able to stand more physical work than any other race in the world. The negro in the south consumes a great deal of corn bread and fat pork. That is an ideal diet for a man doing hard manual labor, but for one of sedentary occupation it is bad.

"I have seen advertising signs up like this: 'Baby food which will make your baby as fat as a pig!' Now, that is the worst thing you can do for a baby—start the fattening process at such an early age. A person must have a certain amount of fat as a reserve to be called upon in case of necessity, as in sickness or starvation. If a person did not have any fat he would probably die in a few days when he got sick. But if you increase your reserve a great deal more than is necessary you are incumbering yourself with a great deal which is not needed, and that becomes a disease. It is not true that one who is abnormally fat is abnormally healthy. In fact, there is no such thing as being abnormally healthy, for health is normal.

"I cannot say how long we will be engaged in our present work on dumb animals. It may take two or three years. But there is no reason why the work on the human animal should not begin before then."

Paid His Election Bet.

Owen McCarthy, of Oceanic, N. J., who died recently, lost his happiness on the day that Grant defeated Greeley for the presidency. During that campaign he made a bet with a friend to the effect that if Greeley were defeated he would never leave his house. He kept his word, and when, five years ago, his house came near burning down, he even then refused to leave it. Fortunately the fire was put out before he was tried by the supreme test.

Women as Gate Keepers.

In France there are 15,319 women employed as gatekeepers at the railroad crossings. They get a very small salary, but the railroads provide each one with a house and a small garden patch, rent free.

Do Not Marry in Haste.

In Swedish towns the average marrying age of males is 30½ years and of females 27¾.

The Bee.

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For President in 1904, Marcus Alonzo Hanna of Ohio.

For Vice President, Timothy L. Woodruff of New York.

IS TILLMAN WRONG?

THE BEE, will at all times respect manhood and honesty, let i come from whatever source it may. The information of THE BEE is that Senator Ben Tillman is not opposed to the entire negro race, but to get to certain negroes he must oppose the entire race because the majority of the negroes are controlled by sentiment and not by reason. The question is, is Senator Tillman wrong? Ex-recorder Henay Pumer Cheatham at one time recorder of deeds for the District of Columbia and twice elected to Congress by his people, and who made an honorable recorder of deeds for the District of Columbia and who was removed on account of a conspiracy against him, and who was also sacrificed by those he had elevated to power and was, in part, responsible for his removal for the purpose of establishing a "lily white party in the South, compliments them in a letter, in a morning paper February 16, and allows himself to be introduced to the President who removed him on subterfuge charges, is not entitled to the respect and confidence of the people he once represented. THE BEE has heretofore held Mr. Cheatham in high esteem but when it sees him toadying to his enemies for self aggrandizement and to advance his political ambition THE BEE has no further confidence in him. Mr. Cheatham has made fools of those who stood by him Presidents Roosevelt removed him and for what? Does Mr. Cheatham hope to be appointed to another office under this administration and would he accept one, if it were tendered him? Does the ex-recorder hope to realize anything from the leader of the "lily white" movement in the South? If negro representatives, after having been kicked out of office allow themselves to be influenced by sentiment, the question is again asked, is Tillman wrong?

SENATOR TILLMAN HISSED.

Senator Tillman devoted the greater part of his talk to the negro question. "Three months ago," he said, "the President wrote a letter in which he said that when a negro showed himself qualified to fill public office, he was unwilling to shut the door of hope in his face."

Commenting on this, Senator Tillman said that if the present condition of education continued and the negro is to gain control of the State of South Carolina and the white become subordinate, the deplorable result would be that in a hundred years the population would be half mulatto. He had no practicable solution of the problem, he said, unless it be that the North take its share of the blacks, "if you love them so well."

His address grew more impassioned as he continued. At first only applause greeted his utterances, but toward the end an occasional hiss was heard, and finally he was interrupted by a voice, crying "What about your nephew?"

Senator Tillman was at the moment defending the summary measure adopted in the South for the punishment of negroes guilty of crime, especially against women. After the excitement caused by the interruption had subsided, Mr. Tillman said there was much more he could say, and would like to say, but that he regarded it as highly inappropriate to refer in public to family affairs.

Before concluding his address, he took occaion to assert that if the policy of raising the negro into power in the South is carried too far the result will be bloodshed, and its flow will be upon the heads of those who have tried to force the white population into subjection by the black.

At the press club dinner in New York last week, Senator Ben Tillman, was a guest and from the report above he was playing his usual role, but it didn't strike the other guests as being just and proper, he was hissed. He played the part of negro hater and in his efforts to show that the negro was unfit for citizenship, he was justly rebuked. If this gentleman would play some other part before the expiration of his public career, he would do himself, as well as the country a service. There is no man in the country more disliked than Ben Tillman of South Carolina. He is today a barrier to civilization.

IT WILL BE HANNA.

The Washington Bee, which is brave independent and often right in its political prophecies, is away out of the way when it says:

"The next president of the United States will be Marcus Alonzo Hanna."

If Mark Hanna can wait until Roosevelt serves his country another term he may be the next President; but if his friends purpose to put him against Roosevelt next year both he and they will be crushed to the earth with popular condemnation, and the united Negro will furnish his share of the crushing machine. We do not believe there is a self-respectin grace-loving Negroin this country who would appose Roosevelt for anybody.

It will only be a question of time and then our esteem dcontemporary will be convinced that The Bee is always right. The Bee claims to be a self-respecting journal and it will support Senator Hanna for the Presidency against the field. If he doesn't want it, Senator Faribanks is The Bee's next choice. But don't worry, it will be Hanna.

The more you kick the negro the more condesending he is.

What has become of Mr. Edward Deas, has he retired also?

President Roosevelt had better equest Mr. Booker T. Washington to retire from politics.

The North has rebelled against Booker T. Washington.

Editor Trotter of Boston, *Guardian* is an up to date journalist.

There has been a literary bureau established at Tuskegee which will be composed of journalists to advance the cause of the wizzard. He will need it.

Mr. R. W. Thompsen formerly of the *Colored American* is now in Tuskegee, Ala. He will do some puffing for Bro. Booker. He cannot be saved. It is too late. The jury has returned a verdict of guilty in the first degree.

Mr. Cortelyou has been promoted to a Cabinet place. The Bee congratulates the gentleman.

The only thing that will prevent the nomination of Senator Hanna will be death.

There are some negroes in this country who allow themselves to be suggar coated.

Senator Tillman doen't like the sentimental negro, neither does The Bee

The Water Department of the District government doesn't believe in promoting a man on his merits. If it did, Mr. Aldrich Lewis would have been promoted years ago. He was promoted on paper a few months ago. He occupies the same old place at the same old stand. This is an eye opener for the Engineer Commissioner.

Proceeds of a Pond.

There is a thrifty man in England who makes his living out of a pond. The water is about 13 acres in extent and close to a village street. For several years he has worked it for profit with good results, the crops being three in number—reeds, fish and water fowl. The fish are chiefly eels and pike, which are taken during the close season for duck. The latter are caught alive by means of traps and are sold to people who want to stock ornamental waters. For these there seems to be a keen demand at prices ranging from $3 a dozen for the humble water hen to as much as $15 for a pair of seaups or golden eye. From a list of the takes it August it appears that the wild fowl taken are mallard, teal, shovelers, tufted duck, gadwall, coots, moor hen, water rail and dabchick.—Chicago

Mrs. Wassling—Did your husband get anything from the railroad company for the scalp wound he received when he was in the wreck?

Mrs. Pembertone—No. The attorney of the road said it served him right for buying a scalper's ticket.—Judge.

Unselfish.

Mr. Smith—You are looking for work, are you? Well, I think I can find

ALL WOUNDS HEALED

Jury Paid Costs of a "Hoss Case" in York State.

Their Generous Action Pleased Both Plaintiff and Defendant and Peace Reigns Supreme in Ogden Town.

A correspondent of the New York Tribune writes from Ogden, N. Y., that when Dodson & Fogg made their arrangements with Mrs. Bardell about the breach of promise case, in which they were to charge nothing at all for the costs unless they got them out of Mr. Pickwick, Dickens knew nothing of Ogden, and the amenities of justice as served up in that region were hidden in obscurity. There the costs are not extracted from the defendant or from the plaintiff. When both are well-known and popular members of the community their finer feelings are not annoyed that way. The jury chips in and pays the court's fees and expenses. While this is not established as an unvarying precedent, it has come to be the custom, especially in "hoss cases."

The other day Jabez Pierce, known in western New York as "Pierce, of Monroe," and not unversed in the finer points of politics as played in these wilds, was called upon to face a justice of the peace and a jury of his peers in just such a litigation as was suggested above in the term "hoss case." When Jabez is not breaking in voters he is curbing the high-spirited and fractious colt. Walter Bickford, of Ogden, was the plaintiff. He, too, is a man of prominence, and a fancier of the frisky foal. Mr. Bickford made affidavit that last spring he handed over a valuable young horse to Mr. Pierce to be licked into shape for something while on the track. Mr. Pierce took him in hand, and by the time of the Brockport fair he had him trained down so smoothly that he was offered $250 for him, spot cash. Instead of selling him, Mr. Bickford said that Mr. Pierce held the horse back and lost the chance, finally letting the colt go for a paltry $175. The

HELD UP THE CONSTABLE.

damages were set at $75, the difference between what Mr. Pierce might have got and what he really did get.

Mr. Pierce, on the other hand, declared that the reason why he did not let the colt go for $250 was because he expected to get more, but would have closed the deal had not Mr. Blickford been too sick at the time to be conferred with.

Judge Colby was the court before whom this nice question was discussed. Six good men and true were summoned as a jury to weigh the evidence. After listening critically, the panel withdrew as usual to the coal cellar to reach a conclusion. Coal cellars are exceedingly cold during blizzard weather, and the jury almost immediately brought in a verdict of no cause of action. This naturally surprised the plaintiff, Bickford, who had known every member of the jury from childhood. The defendant was elated, but in a generous mood. When it came time to tax the costs, the foreman of the jury arose and said:

"May it please your honor, the members of this here jury feel that in finding, as they have done in this case, they were actuated by a calm and dispassionate consideration of the facts. Justice, they feel, must not be trifled with under no circumstances. Nevertheless, knowing and respecting both parties as we do, we feel that all here present should leave this bar of justice without no hard feelings laid up against nobody. Consikently, this jury has decided to chip in half a dollar apiece toward paying the court's costs."

This generous offer so warmed the hearts of the spectators that the fund was soon made up, with the exception of 60 cents, but this dilemma was safely solved by holding up a constable who had been paid in advance for serving the papers. The trial was then declared off.

Scattered Husband's Ashes.

In accordance with a promise to her husband before his death, Mrs. Robert Long, of Lindhurst, N. J., scattered from the deck of a tugboat over the waters of the Narrows the ashes of her husband's body, which had been cremated, repeating, as her husband had asked her to do: "O'er the blue sea; o'er the blue sea."

Parson Drives a Dog Team.

Rev. Jacob Kurtz recently caused a sensation in Pennsylvania by driving from Chambersburg to York, 53 miles, in a small cart which was drawn by two large dogs. The dogs did not seem to mind it, and the parson evidently enjoyed it, for he made almost as good time as he could have made with a horse.

SENATOR FROM KANSAS.

Congressman Long Chosen by Republican Legislature for the Term Beginning March 4.

The Kansas legislature recently elected by a unanimous vote of its republican members Chester I. Long to be United States senator for six years, his term beginning March 4, 1903. Mr. Long is now the representative in congress of the district in Kansas known as the "big seventh," one of the largest in area, and the largest in voting population in the United States. He succeeds Senator W. A. Harris. For the first time since the war Kansas will not have an old soldier in the senate; Senator Harris was in the confederate service.

Mr. Long is a native of Perry county, Pa. He was born there in 1860, and

HON. CHESTER I. LONG.
(Recently Elected United States Senator from Kansas.)

is just 42. In 1865 his parents took up their residence in Daviess county, Mo., near Gallatin, where Mr. Long grew to young manhood and received his earlier education. In 1879 Mr. Long went to Paola, Kan., where he attended the normal school for three years, obtaining an academic education. He concluded to study law and going to Topeka entered the law office of George W. Peck, then associated with Johnson and McFarland. George W. Peck is now general solicitor of one of the biggest railroad systems in the United States. Mr. Long was admitted to the Kansas bar in 1885 and at once located at Medicine Lodge, the county seat of Barber county.

Those were strenuous days in southwestern Kansas. Medicine Lodge was a thriving cattle town, close to the border of "The Nation," as Indian territory was then called, and the law business was like placer mining in the Klondike, cases were many and fees were big, for those were boom days in the little frontier town.

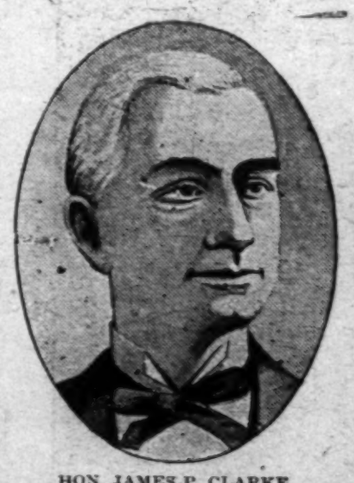
Mr. Long is noted for being the organizer of the greatest political machine Kansas has ever had. In his speech of acceptance of the nomination, which was, at the end of a determined fight, made unanimous by the party caucus, Mr. Long acknowledged the "machine," and said that but for that the seventh district of Kansas would not be republican, but that he believed that it was now republican for all time.

In 1889 Mr. Long was elected to the state senate. The nomination came to him after one of the hardest political fights and breaking of one of the tightest of deadlocks ever known in the state at three o'clock in the morning of June 7, 1889. His record in the state senate was considered brilliant. In 1892 he was nominated for congress in the "big seventh" against Jerry Simpson, his fellow townsman, who had served one term in congress. Simpson won out, but he had lost 9,000 of his former majority in the contest. In 1894 the two men were again pitted against each other, and Mr. Long won. He has been reelected ever since by increased majorities excepting the Fifty-fifth congress, when Mr. Simpson came back for one term.

MAN OF MUCH FORCE.

James P. Clarke, Who Will Succeed James K. Jones in United States Senate.

James P. Clarke, who will succeed Chairman James K. Jones, of the national democratic committee, as United States senator from Arkansas, is



HON. JAMES P. CLARKE.
(Recently Elected United States Senator from Arkansas.)

a former governor of Arkansas and one of the best known men in the south. He was born in Yazoo county, Miss., and after considerable wandering and various ups and downs of fortune he settled in Helena, Ark., as a lawyer, and rapidly rose in politics until a few years ago he was elected governor. His most notable performance was the entire suppression of prize fighting in Arkansas. He is 45 years old.

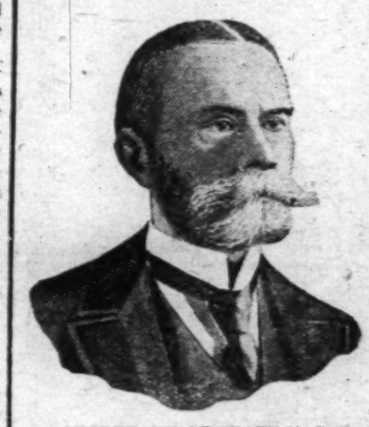
THE PANAMA CANAL.

Uncle Sam About to Unite the Two Great Oceans.

A Dream of Centuries Has Become a Fact—Course of Magellan and Cook to Be Shortened One Half.

The Colombian treaty under which the world's two great oceans will be united by a waterway across the neck of land at Panama will bring a centuries' old dream to realization. When Columbus made his way across the Sea of Darkness in 1492 he was in search of a road to India, and he imagined that he had found it. He never knew that he had discovered a new world, and he would have been displeased had he known it. All that he thought he had found was a collection of islands, which barred the way for the time to the continent of Asia, but he was encouraged at the thought that he had reached the borders of that continent, and therefore the natives whom he met on the islands on this side of the Atlantic he called Indians. In fact, when Vasco de Gama, the Portuguese navigator, in 1497, rounded the cape of Good Hope and reached Asia, everybody in the old world, including Columbus, supposed that that was a far greater exploit than was that of Ferdinand and Isabella's representative.

It is in this day, four centuries after Columbus' death, that his dream and that of his fellow-navigators will be realized. When Cabot and some of the other navigators of different nations who came later than he found that a great continent blocked the way in their voyage to India, they deemed this an impertinence. Some of them tried to find a short cut through the continent, and many voyages were made along the Atlantic coast, from the gulf of Mexico up beyond the bay of St. Lawrence, to trace out the inlet which would lead them through it and give them access to the promised land of Asia. Hudson was on this quest, when, in 1609, he entered the river which bears his name, and sailed up to the site of the present city of Albany. If Hudson could have heard at that time that his exploit would be deemed worthy of national observ-



SECRETARY OF STATE HAY.
(Signer of Panama Canal Treaty on Behalf of United States.)

ance in 1909, either by a world's fair or some other celebration, he would have thought the people of this locality mad. He was in search of the road to India, and was so disappointed at not finding it that he continued his search afterward in the Canadian seas which bear his name, and lost his life in the quest. At last, when, in 1854, the Northwest passage was discovered in the frozen north the world found that it could make no use of it.

But the beginning of work on the Panama canal a few months hence will attract the world's attention anew to the short cut to Asia. Here will be a road to India which will be on the ordinary paths of commerce, and which all the world will be glad to traverse. The completion of this canal will be a bigger achievement than was that of the canal at Suez a generation ago. A greater celebration, says the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, will attend the opening of America's waterway from the Caribbean into the Pacific in 1910, or whenever this takes place, than greeted the completion of the channel uniting the Mediterranean and the Red sea in 1869. When De Lesseps began work on the Panama canal it attracted comparatively little notice, because the world was skeptical at the chances of its completion. When the United States, in 1903, takes up the task where the French company left off, everybody will know that accomplishment is within measurable distance. It will be a work of considerable difficulty, but it will be carried to success, and though it will be under United States control, all the nations will be gainers by it. When, a few years hence, the waters of the Pacific mingle with those of the Atlantic at the Panama isthmus, the course of Magellan, Drake, Cook, Gray and the rest of the globe-girdlers will be shortened one-half, and the dream of Columbus, Cabot, Pineda, Hudson and their associates and successors will be transmuted into fact.

Squirrel Stopped Big Mill.

A half dozen men worked all one day in a Greenwood (Me.) mill recently trying to get it started, and two of them continued the next day. In despair they took the engine to pieces. Inside the cylinder were several quarts of nuts, bits of bark and other fine stuff. A squirrel had gone in through the exhaust pipe and had discovered an excellent place for a winter storehouse.

Are Close to the Earth.

Lightning clouds are seldom more than 700 yards from the earth.

DEFENDED HER PAPA.

But Instead of Being Praised Little Girl Was Told to Remove Herself and Go to Bed.

Uncle Silas Jones has learned to his sorrow that it is not always desirable to have a little daughter for a champion. One of his two little cherubs is particularly fond of him, while the other espouses the cause of her mother. A few nights ago, says the Chicago Chronicle, the Joneses were entertaining some visitors and after a time the conversation turned to the subject of economy. In the usual order of things the men charged the women with extravagance and the women did as much for the men. And each side, in support of its contentions,

"YOU'RE AWFUL WRONG."

cited instances in which those of the opposition were guilty of spending money foolishly, if not recklessly. As usual the men had much to say about the awful prices the women paid for their hats and the women dwelt at length upon the folly of spending money for cigars.

"My husband isn't guilty of any such extravagance," said one of the women, "but Silas, I am sure, spends a small fortune for cigars every year. It seems to me that that is little short of a sin. It is certainly absurd to put money into tobacco. One might just as well take the money and set fire to it. Oh, don't frown, Silas! You know I'm only saying what is true. I've seen you distributing cigars right and left and I've often heard you assure your friends that they are 'good' or 'fine' or the 'best in the market,' and so they must cost you a lot. I suppose the least they cost you is ten cents each."

It was then that Silas' little defender sprang into the arena. Her eyes flashed indignantly and her little hands were clinched furiously as she turned to the woman who had smilingly attacked her father.

"You're wrong," cried the child. "You're awful wrong. My papa does not spend ten cents for his cigars. He gets 'two for five'—so there!"

"Little one," said Silas, with some show of sternness and a very red face, "it's time for you to go to bed."

AN ARMLESS BOWLER.

He Lives at Lincoln, Ill., and Is Considered the Athletic Marvel of the Hour.

America boasts the only armless bowler in the world. He is the latest wonder of the sporting fraternity. His name is Benjamin F. Coffman, and his fame is becoming worldwide.

Mr. Coffman is not only the champion bowler of Lincoln, Ill., but he has

BOWLS WITHOUT HANDS.

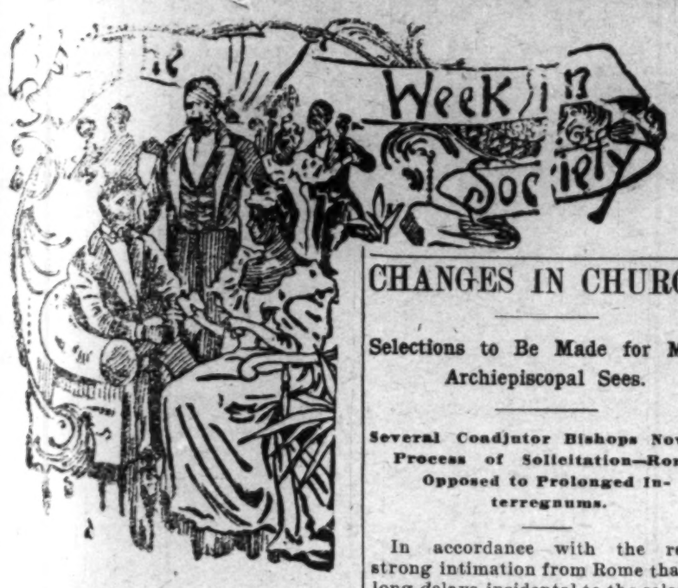
the distinction of being the only armless bowler in the universe.

Soon after he met with the accident that caused the loss of both his arms the community was intensely interested in the announcement that the bowling fraternity of Lincoln, Ill., were backing Coffman against another popular man of his class. His best score at a certain match game was 201, the average tally of his opponent being something like a hundred less.

He had not lost his cunning in spite of the fact that he was manipulating the ball with a set of artificial fingers.

He set to work and contrived an ingenious device for carrying out his plan and one which enables him to grasp and hold the ball both naturally and well. With a swing of his strong right arm he sends the ball spinning down the alley. With a very limited amount of practice he was all ready to play in one of the Lincoln City's league teams in their weekly games.

The fingers, which are part of his artificial arm and hand, are a set of springs capable of holding the ball with the same tenacity as the useful members of which he had been deprived. He is able to depend upon their use at all times.



Mr. Walter A. Philps of New Orleans is in the city, the guests of Mr. Albert H. Adams.

Among the strangers who attended the dance Saturday evening given by the native Washingtonians were—Miss Addie Lane Messrs. Charlie Francis, Alphonza Harris and Dr. Cramp of Baltimore.

The Sec-To-No Musical Herald will make its appearance soon.

At the Galbraith Methodist Church on tomorrow will be a grand rally to raise money for the indebtness against the Church. Rev. Corrothers is an enterprising pastor and has done more for the Church than any pastor that has ever had charge of the Church. On Monday afternoon at two o'clock there will be a meeting all the ministers in the city. The exercises will be very interesting.

The Sec-To-No Musical Club.

The greatest inovation that has been made in the musical circle will be the presentation of the Sec-To-No Musical Club, composed of young misses, at Grand Army Hall, Friday evening April 10th. It is the first of its kind that has ever been organized in this city by any one. The young misses range from 8 to 15 years of age and they will play some of the most difficult pieces written by the most eminent musical composers. The Club was organized by Mrs. A. V. Chase and it has been under her personal supervision. Full particulars will appear in The Bee next week.

A Terrible Name.

The king of Greece has an aid de camp who rejoices in the name of Pappadiamantopoulos. In the ordinary course of things, the gallant colonel would accompany his Hellenic *majesty* on his travels abroad every summer, but his name was found to leave a train of dislocated jaws in the royal wake; moreover, it was charged as two words in telegrams and was mutilated by telegraphists beyond all recognition; so he is now left at home, and a gentleman of the name of Thon takes his place in attendance on King George on his annual visits to Aix-les-Bains and Paris. Even Southey's Russian general—"a terrible man with a terrible name" would have paled his ineffectual fires in the presence of Pappadiamantopoulos!—Westminster Gazette.

Women Mail Carriers.

It is discovered that nearly 25 women are serving as rural delivery mail carriers. No women are appointed as mail carriers in the cities and the post office department is opposed to women doing such work anywhere, it being deemed too severe for them. The appointments in the rural free delivery service would not have been made if it had been known that the candidates were women. Of the 8,500 rural free delivery routes in operation June 30 last Iowa led with 771. The other states having the largest number of routes were: Ohio, 741; Illinois, 766; Indiana, 654. The average number of pieces of mail handled on each of the routes each day was 132.—Detroit Free Press.

College for Policemen.

There is a policeman's college in St. Petersburg to train applicants for the force. There is a museum combined with the school where the pupils make themselves familiar with the tools of criminals, jimmies, drills, chisels and contrivances for robbing collection boxes, a special field of Russian thieves. The Russian passport system is studied in detail. The duties of the dvorniks, a sort of assistant police, are taught. They keep watch on the residences, report on the habits of tenants, their visitors, examine the papers of newcomers and direct them to report themselves at the police station. The members of such a clever and complicated system need careful instruction.—N. Y. Tribune.

Might Have Spared Him That.

"Prisoner," said the judge, "the sentence of this court is that you be confined in the state penitentiary for five years, at hard labor, and I take occasion to express the hope that at the expiration of that time you will so far have reformed that you will no longer try to make a living without work."

"Your honor," said the convicted wretch, flushing with indignation, "if you think it ain't no work to go out at two o'clock in the mornin' when it's down below zero, and skin up steep porches with the roof all covered with snow, you ort to try it once!"—Chicago Tribune.

CHANGES IN CHURCH.

Selections to Be Made for Many Archiepiscopal Sees.

Several Coadjutor Bishops Now in Process of Solicitation—Rome Opposed to Prolonged Interregnums.

In accordance with the recent strong intimation from Rome that the long delays incidental to the selection of American archbishops is detrimental to the church, there is considerable movement among the clergy in the United States.

Several coadjutor bishops, with the right of succession to the archiepiscopacy, are now in process of solicitation.

Lists have been sent to Rome for the selection of coadjutor bishops to Archbishops Elder, of Cincinnati; Kain, of St. Louis, and Riordan, of San Francisco.

The choice of Archbishop Kain's coadjutor in St. Louis seems to lie between Bishop Glenner, of Kansas City, and Bishop Dunne, of Dallas, Tex. The prominent candidates for Cincinnati are Bishops Maas, of Louisville; Horstman, of Cleveland, and Foley, of Detroit.

Among the metropolitans who will soon follow this advice to select coadjutors are Cardinal Gibbons, 69 years old; Archbishop Williams, of Boston, who is 81; Archbishop Ryan, of Philadelphia, 72; Archbishop Ireland, 65, and Archbishop Keane, of Dubuque, who is 64 years old.

Hitherto on the death of an archbishop his see remained vacant until the machinery of election provided his successor. The propaganda fide has concluded that these long interregnums should be avoided.

An instance in point is the archsee of Chicago. Archbishop Feehan was an invalid during the last years of his life, but he never desired a coadjutor. He died last May. His diocese has since been in the hands of an administrator, who will turn over his duties whenever Bishop Quigley receives his brief. In this archdiocese there were two auxiliary bishops, Bishop McGavic and Bishop Muldoon. Neither has the right of succession, and the consultors and the Roman authorities went outside the province for his successor.

Bishop McGavic will in all probability remain as the pastor of the church of the Holy Angels in Chicago, but it is likely that Bishop Muldoon will be transferred to one of the minor sees which will shortly become vacant in the rearrangements under the new programme.

Should Bishop Dunne be selected as the coadjutor of St. Louis, Bishop Muldoon will in all likelihood be his successor at Dallas. Bishop Dunne was formerly a priest of the Chicago archdiocese.

The newly appointed archbishop of New York, Mgr. Farley, is 63 years old. There is not immediately an intention of pressing a coadjutor upon him, and it is deemed fitting that he should have a free hand to develop certain policies which have long been in mind.

The rearrangement of the hierarchy on these lines will make a number of vacancies. It is generally known that Bishop Conaty, rector of the Catholic university, will be sent to the see of Los Angeles to succeed Bishop Montgomery.

The promotion of Bishop Quigley, of Buffalo, to the archdiocese of Chicago leaves an important vacancy, as there is little doubt that Buffalo will be the next see raised to metropolitan dignity. Although Bishop Quigley is daily expecting his brief, no meeting of the consultors of his diocese can yet be held to select his successor.

A powerful contingent of the American hierarchy would be gratified if Mgr. Frederick Z. Rooker, at present secretary of the apostolic delegation, was appointed to the see of Buffalo. Since 1895 Mgr. Rooker has occupied his present post. Previously he was the vice rector of the American college at Rome, associated with Mgr Denis J. O'Connell, who has recently been appointed to the rectorship of the Catholic university of America.

The Flight of Swallows.

It has often been stated that 60 miles an hour was the utmost rate at which a swallow could fly. Recent experiments upon Compeigne and Antwerp proved that a swallow in a hurry can cover 128½ miles in an hour.—Nature.

Rural Delivery by Boat.

Boats instead of wagons are used by the rural free delivery carrier at New Suffolk, L. I. The route there lies along the shores of a protected bay, and in ordinary weather he can sail over his course more easily than he can go in a wagon.

A Slight Difference.

"Of course, it won't go any further," promised Mrs. Black, when a secret had been confided to her keeping. "What I heard just goes in one ear an' out t'other."

"No, it don't!" cautioned her bosom friend. "It often goes in one ear an' out your mouth."—Woman's Home Companion.

A SENATE EPISODE.

How the Courteous and Venerable Pettus Applied the Gag to an Eloquent Colleague.

The most polite and at the same time the most audacious man in the senate is the oldest man there—Edmund W. Pettus, of Alabama. He is irreverently called "Confucius" by the attaches, because of his look of profound wisdom. He was under a considerable strain the other afternoon as five o'clock approached, being anxious to get away to dress for the president's reception. Senator Stewart was in the midst of a lengthy speech, explaining the beauties and boundless wealth of Nevada, when Senator Pettus walked quietly around the chamber and approached

HON. EDMUND W. PETTUS.
(Alabama Statesman Who Is the Oldest Member of the Senate.)

Stewart. The latter stopped while Pettus whispered something portentous in his ear. The senate waited. Then Stewart blurted out: "All right. I'll get through in a minute."

The demand, says the Chicago Post, was tedious and long. Mr. Pettus went back to his seat, but looked frequently at the clock. Mr. Beveridge was forced to reply to statements made by Mr. Stewart and Mr. Hansbrough, of North Dakota. He spoke vehemently, as usual, and with rapidity. It was 5:15. Mr. Pettus arose. The president asked the Indiana senator if he would yield to the senator from Alabama.

"Certainly."

"I wanted to ask the senator from Indiana," said Mr. Pettus, with his quaint, ancient courtliness, "if it would be just as convenient for him to continue his remarks to-morrow morning?"

Mr. Beveridge was dumfounded. Great laughter swept the senate and Mr. Beveridge took his seat.

"I just wanted to explain that for a private reason that we all understand it is desirable that we should adjourn," said Mr. Pettus.

So, in spite of Beveridge's remark that the senate is the last forum of free speech in the world, the gag was applied.

RIGHT IN THE SWIM.

Emperor William Maintains a Complete Clipping Bureau for His Individual Use.

There is no trait in the make-up of William II. of Germany more marked than his determination to be thoroughly up to date. If he is conservative in all that personally concerns his house and his kingly rights, yet is he a radical of radicals in all else. If his creed lays special stress upon "divine right," it is none the less, in all other respects, a creed distinctly of to-day. What other monarch reads the daily

EMPEROR WILLIAM II.
(German War Lord Believes in Value of the Clipping System.)

papers so conscientiously as does William of Germany?

There is in Berlin, attached to the Prussian ministry of the interior, a so-called "literary office" which for the last three years has been under the management of Dr. Herr von Falck, who was formerly the editor-in-chief of the Silesian Gazette, of Breslau. His business is to read not only the papers of German issues, but also those printed in Paris, London, Madrid, St. Petersburg and all the other continental capitals, making extracts and clippings from them of everything of especial interest or importance. The same thing is done for the papers of America by Dr. Adolph Greuner, a former Yale graduate, now resident at Berlin, where he was found by Poultney Bigelow and his services engaged for this imperial clipping bureau.

These are pasted in a scrapbook, edited—by underlining the leading phrases with a red or blue pencil—and every morning the royal reader goes through them.

Are Great Wine Consumers.

The annual consumption of wine in France averages 23 gallons for each person.

A GRAND
MUSICAL RECITAL,
—WILL BE GIVEN AT—
GRAND ARMY HALL
Penn. avenue Between 14th and 15th Streets N. W.
FRIDAY Evening April 10th 1903
—BY THE—
GIRLS' SEC-TO-NO' MUSICAL CLUB

This Club is composed entirely of Misses and each will appear. In connection with the Musical Recital there will be a "Chat" of the Club each member appearing in her Club robe. A short time will be devoted to the "Conundrum" School. An instructive feature will be the "Original Play" upon the names of Authors and Composers the work of Mrs. A. V. Chase, the founder and Directress of the Girls'

'SEC-TO-NO' MUSICAL CLUB.

The music will be of the highest class and an opportunity will be given to the public to become acquainted with the ability of some of our coming Musical women.

At the conclusion of the RECITAL those so desiring may trip to the sweet strains of music.

THE CLUB

Miss Pearl Lewis	Miss Beatrice DeLong
" Clarice Jones	" Ruth Weatherless
" Geneva Keating	" Georgia Jones
" Rowena Lemos	" Hattie Holmes
" Louise Clark	" Irene Henderson
" Beatriz L. Chase	" Beatrice S. Patten

Mrs. A. V. s Directress.

Tickets sold by the members of the Club and at 1212 Fla. ave N. W.
Recital at 8 p. m. Dancing from 10 to 11:30.
ADMISSION 25 Cents.
Reserved Seats 35 Cents.

HOUSE & HERRMAN,
THE LARGEST INSTALLMENT HOUSE In the CITY
Now is the time to FURNISH YOUR HOUSE.
Carpet your Floors and LIVE Comfortably.
Only First-Class stores keep first class goods and sold by first class clerks. No matter how large your Purchases are, immediate delivery is made to any part of the city and county
Call at once.
Northeast Corner 7th ND "I" N. W.
Name THE BEE when you call.

72 PIECES OF NEW SHEET MUSIC FREE
Chance to Join a Club That Will Make and Save Money for You.
Everybody should join the Mutual Literary Music Club of America. There is nothing else like it anywhere. It costs almost nothing to join and the benefits it gives are wonderful. It enables you to purchase books and periodicals, music and musical instruments at special cut prices. It secures reduced rates at many hotels. It answers questions free of charge. It offers scholarships and valuable cash prizes to members. It maintains club rooms in many cities for its members. In addition, every member receives the official magazine entitled "Every Month" a publication in a class by itself, including 6 pieces of high-class vocal and instrumental music (full size) each month without extra charge; 72 pieces in one year in all. YOU CAN GET ALL OF THESE BENEFITS FOR ALMOST NOTHING.
The full yearly membership fee is One Dollar for which you get all above, and you may withdraw any time within three months if you want to do so and get your dollar back. If you don't care to spend $1.00, send 25 cents for three months membership. Nobody can afford to pass this offer by. You will get your money back in value many times over. Full particulars will be sent free of charge, but if you are wise you will send in your request for membership with the proper fee at once. The 25 cts. three months membership offer will soon change. Write at once addressing your letter and enclosing $1.00 for full year's membership or twenty-five cents for three months to
MUTUAL LITERARY MUSIC CLUB
No. 150 Nassau St., N. Y. City.

Established 1863. Established 1863
A. HERMAN,
RELIABLE
CLOTHIER.
738 7th St, N.W
[Corner H Street.]

WILLIAMS'
Prussian Syrup
—OF—
Tar, Wild Cheery, &c.
The most cert and speedy remedy known for Cough Colds and Consumption, and all Pulmonary Complaints.
MANUFACTURED BY
F. S. Williams & Co
Masonic Temple Cor. F and 9th Streets
Washington D. C.

Oyster Bed in a Well.

Robert Douglas, a colored man of Paris, Tex., has an oyster bed in his well. Two years ago he brought home an oyster which was covered with little oyster shells, and one of his children threw it into the well. Now the bottom of the well is an oyster bed, and often the well bucket is found covered with young oysters.—News.

Abode of Eolus.

From the Lipari islands of mythology, the abode of Eolus, the ruler of the winds, and the scene of his meeting with Ulysses, to the Lipari island of to-day, is a very far cry indeed. There are no hotels, and the islands are almost unknown to tourists, while the 13,000 inhabitants are almost in a state of primitive and patriarchal simplicity. They tender their services voluntarily as guides and refuse payment, regarding all visitors as their guests. The donkey is the only means of locomotion. Horses are unknown in the islands.—London Mail.

BRYAN ENJOYS LIFE.

Fairview, His New Home, an Ideal Country Residence.

It Commands Sweeping View of Nebraska's Famed Antelope Valley and Is Furnished in Rare Taste.

From a financial standpoint, at least, the two defeats for the presidency sustained by William J. Bryan have redounded very much to his credit. His strenuous methods of campaigning and his frequent lecture trips between times, have advertised him, perhaps, as well as any other American. This he turned to his advantage when he founded his paper, the Commoner, two years ago. The subscriptions rolled in at a record-breaking pace and they have kept up ever since. All this has made money for Bryan, so much of it, in fact, that the former presidential candidate is counted one of Lincoln's wealthiest citizens.

A conservative estimate of the value of Bryan's possessions, says the Los Angeles Herald, puts the figure at $400,000, while there are many, among them intimate friends, who assert that a half million would come nearer the truth. The greater portion of this estimate is charged up to the Commoner, the annual earnings from which would pay a satisfactory dividend on three-fourths of a half million. But his paper is not his only asset. Bryan cleared $100,000 on the sale of his book, "The First Battle," and even to this day he receives remittances from that source. Lecture tours are still remunerative and yield returns sufficient to provide a livelihood if he had no other source of income.

The possession of plenty induced Bryan to proceed to the construction of a luxurious country home on his farm five miles southeast of Lincoln, Neb. Bryan calls it "Fairview." He first built the barn of brick and stone, fitted it temporarily as a living place,

BRYAN'S COUNTRY HOME.
(It Is Called "Fairview," and Deserves Its Pretty Name.)

and then moved his family from the city, occupying the barn as a home. He did this so that he could oversee the construction of the house. This latter structure was but recently completed, the family moving in within the past fortnight.

"Fairview" is one of the most imposing country residences in the Antelope valley [illegible] which it commands a sweeping view. The house is brick with stone trimmings, and the architectural effect is pleasing. The appointments are modern, the plumbing, lighting and heating facilities being as up-to-date as the owner's money could procure. The halls and floors are all of hard wood, hand-carved panels greeting the eye on all sides. The furnishings are not yet complete, but Mr. Bryan is not sparing his bank account and what he puts into his house, it may be depended upon, will be in harmony with the general air of luxury that pervades the entire premises. When his home-building plans have been fully worked out the "Sage of Fairview" will have invested a total of $25,000, while the outbuildings and the 40 acres in his farm will represent $15,000 more.

Miss Ruth, the eldest of his children, now grown into womanhood, is enrolled as a student at the University of Nebraska, but, as evidence of other luxuries which the Bryans are now enjoying, it may be stated that the two younger children, William and Grace, are being instructed by private tutors at "Fairview."

Some stylish equipages, harnesses trimmed with silver and blooded cattle are a part of Bryan's more recent indulgences. He has an abundance of money to gratify his desires, and if there is any Nebraska citizen who is deriving more benefit out of prosperity than is William J. Bryan, the identity of that person is a mystery to the associates of the former presidential candidate.

The Song of the Shirt.

Census returns give 5,354 children under 16 years of age who are employed in making shirts for men in the United States. More than 3,000 of these are employed in factories. There are 1,145 employed in making women's skirts and similar garments. Nearly 8,000 are in the stocking factories, and over 9,000 in the miscellaneous employments connected with the production of ready-made attire.

Why Parisians Like Yankees.

Four million dollars is the sum annually left in Paris by visiting Americans, according to a writer in the Petit Parisien. Mrs. Charles T. Yerkes is credited with spending $20,000 a year on gowns purchased there, and Mrs. Mackay sometimes orders $10,000 or $15,000 worth at a time. Among male customers the best are said to be Morgan, Carnegie, Schwab and Vanderbilt.

MAY LOSE A FORTUNE.

Unless Mrs. Maybrick Is Soon Released from English Prison She and Mother Will Suffer.

Mrs. Florence E. Maybrick and her mother, Baroness E. von Roques, will lose all title and interest in 2,552,302 acres of land in Kentucky, Virginia and West Virginia, valued at about $7,500,000 unless Mrs. Maybrick is released from prison in England in time to testify in a suit now pending in Virginia.

Baroness von Roques and Mrs. Maybrick, in their declarations filed in the suit, assert that their attorney in the United States, W. D. Armstrong, fraudulently secured their signatures to

MRS. FLORENCE MAYBRICK.
(How She Looked Before Her Confinement in English Prison.)

deeds purporting to be for only a small portion of the Kentucky lands, while, in fact, he secured deeds for the entire holdings of the baroness and her daughter, and paying them only $3,000.

It is set forth that the signatures of the baroness and Mrs. Maybrick were secured while Mrs. Maybrick was in the prisoner's dock in a Liverpool court on trial for her life, and when the baroness was in a half-crazed state because of the accusations against her daughter.

Suit has been begun in the chancery court, Richmond, Va., by Hayden & Yarrell, to recover the lands which, it is alleged, Armstrong fraudulently deeded to certain citizens of Virginia. The attorney general of West Virginia has brought suit against Baroness von Roques and Mrs. Maybrick to take away their title to valuable coal lands in West Virginia, and the suit will soon come up in the circuit court of Cable county.

Mrs. Maybrick's attorneys in Washington have been making strenuous efforts to have Ambassador Choate secure the release of Mrs. Maybrick in time to allow her to appear in court and thus protect her property interests.

They have a precedent for this action in which the United States, as a special act of comity, permitted an English earl, imprisoned in the penitentiary at Canyon City, Col., to return to England in order that the estates to which he was the only heir might not lapse.

This precedent is to be used in the case of Mrs. Maybrick. Ambassador Choate will be asked to represent to the foreign office that unless Mrs. Maybrick can appear and testify in the suit, not only will she, but her mother, be deprived of their interest in a vast estate.

AN ASSURED SUCCESS.

De Forest Wireless Telegraph System as Efficient as Signor Marconi's Older Method.

That within 18 months wireless messages will be sent from the Philippines to the United States by a system simpler and swifter than Marconi's, and that Cuba will be placed in communication with the United States in three months on the same plan, is the interesting prediction made by Lee De Forest, the inventor

DR. LEE DE FOREST.
(American Inventor of New Wireless System of Telegraphy.)

of the wireless telegraph system known by his name.

The De Forest system has been tested between Annapolis, Md., and the Washington navy yard. It was used to convey the news of Secretary Moody's recent accident at the naval academy to the department in Washington. That the government has faith in the system is indicated by the fact that it has bought the instruments used in the test.

How useful wireless telegraphy may be in other than government employ the recent experience of passengers on the St. Louis proves. What would they not have given to be able to flash home news of their safety at sea! Wherefore, more power to Marconi and to De Forest!

Greatest CHANCE To Buy Clothing

NO Ifs nor Ands, no Whys nor Wherefores just one of the biggest Drops in the price of Clothing ever known at this season of the year and this is given over to the telling of what we are going to do, rather than why we can do it.

Men's Suits $5.48 Several Styles of cheviot and cassimere a variety of patterns well made, and perfect in fit in every way a first class Business Suit.

Men's Suits $8.50 About twenty styles of high grade wool cheviots and worsteds also plain blue and black worth 10 and $12.

Men's Suits $10.00 Made of high grade velour cheviots and worsted perfect in every detail of workmanship, not a suit worth less than $15.00.

Men's Overcoats $6.98, $10.00

Elegant quality Oxford gray, also Blue and black kersey. Some are made with raw edges and lapped seams lined with heavy farmers satin and silk velvet collars.

Young Men's Overcoats $5.98—$8.50

Oxford gray, Melton, Kersey, will give thorough satisfaction and would sell easily at $6.00 and $10.00.

Suits for Young Men from 14 to 19 years. Strictly all wool well made and lined, thirty styes to choose from .....

MEN'S TROUSERS $2 AND $2.50

One of the greatest values ever offered in all wool cheviot and cassimere trousers in stripes checks and plaids made well and fit well, not a pair worth less than $3.00 and some worth $4.00.

Boys' all wool suits $2.00

Strictly all wool with double breasted jackets taped seams 7 to 15 years not the suit that is usually sold for this price, but a suit that more often sells for $2.50 and $3.00

Boys Overcoats $2.00---$2.98

The popular garments for Boys of all ages, this season's newest shades of covert cloth Oxford grays well made and trimmed and properly cut.

An elegant assortment of Boy's Blouse Suits 3 to 10 years in large variety of neat checks plaids and plain blues, every suit is well made lined and trimmed and will give good wear. Not a suit in this lot worth less than $2.50 during this sale only..... **$1.69**

Men's Merino Underwear 29c.

Men's $2.00 Hats in all the new Styles $1.39

Evey dollar you spend here during this Sale will have the force of two—and then if you are in any way dissatisfied with your purchase you money will be refunded for the asking.

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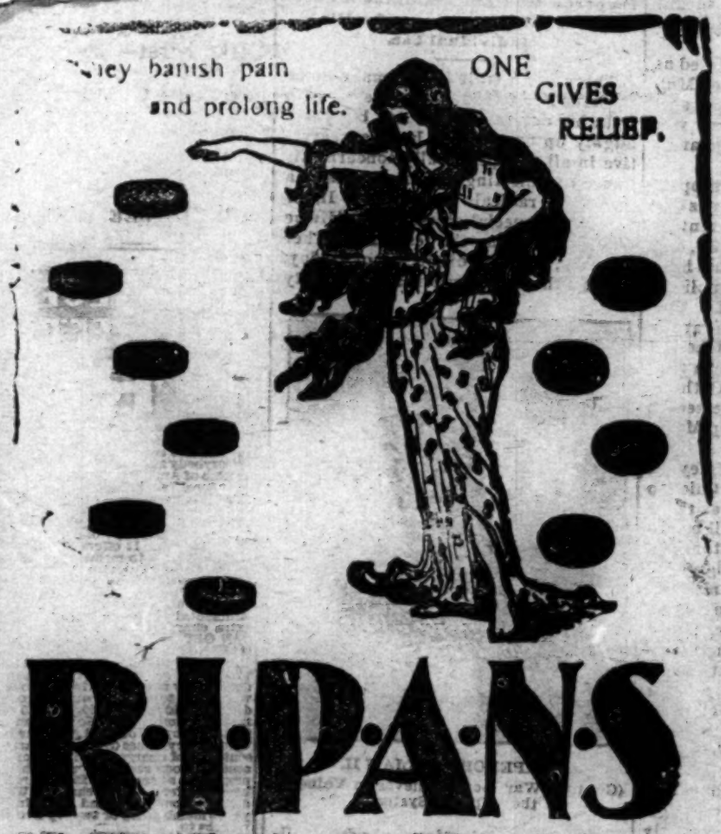
[Between I and K.]



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A new style packet containing TEN RIPANS TABULES in a paper carton (without glass) is now for sale at nearly every drug store—FOR FIVE CENTS. This low-priced sort is intended for the poor and the economical. One dozen of the five-cent cartons (120 tabules) can be had by mail by sending forty-eight cents to the RIPANS CHEMICAL COMPANY, No. 10 Spruce Street, New York—or a single carton (ten TABULES) will be sent for five cents. Best medicine ever made since the world was created.

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CHICAGO AND NORTHWEST, *10.50 a.m. *6.20, p. m.

CINCINATI, ST. LOUIS AND LOUISVILLE *10.00 a.m. *4.15 p.m., *1.10 night.

PITTSBURG AND CLEVELAND *10.50 a. m. *8.45 p. m., and *1.00 night.

COLUMBUS AND WHEELING *6.20 p. m.

WINCHESTER *8.35 a. m., †4.15, and †5.10 p. m.

LURAY, *4.15 p.m.

ANNAPOLIS, †7.30, §8.30, †11.50 a. m. 4.30, §5.25, p. m.

FREDERICK, †8.35, §9.00, †10.50, a. m., §1.15 †4.30 †6.20 p. m.

HAGER TOWN, †10.00 a. m. and †5.30 p.m.

BOYD and way points, †8.35, §9.00 a. m. §1.15 †4.30, †5.30, §10.15, †11.30, p. m.

GAITHERSBURG and way points, §9.00 a. m., †12.50, §1.15, †3.30, †4.30, *5.30, *7.05, §7.20, §10.15, †11.30 p. m.

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BALTIMORE, week days, x3.00, 5.00, 6.00, x7.05 x7.30, x8.30, 8.35, x9.30, x10.00 11.50 a. m. x12.30 noon, x1.35, x3.00, x4.00, x4.30, x5.05, x5.25, x6.20, 6.30, x8.00, x10.00, x11.35 p. m. Sundays, x3.00 x7.05 x7.30, x9.00, a.m. x12.20, 1.15, x3.00, x3.30, x5.05, x5.25, 6.30, x8.00, x10.00, x11.30, 11.35 p. m.

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All trains illuminated with Pintsch light.

For Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York Boston, and the East, *3.00, *7.05 (Diner), *8.50 (Buffet) $9.00 (Diner) †10 00 (Diner), a. m., *12.00 (Diner) *3.00 ("Royal Limited," Diner), †4.00 (Phila. only) *5.05 (Dinner), *8.00 and *11.50 p. m. (Sleeping Car open at 10.00 o'clock.)

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5:40 P.M. Daily—Chicago and St. Louis special. A solid vestibule electric-lighted train arriving Cincinnati 11:45 a.m., Indianapolis 3:25 p.m., St. Louis 9:45 p.m., Chicago 8:00 p.m. daily. Pullman sleepers to Cincinnati Indianapolis and St. Louis without change. Parlor car Cincinnati to Chicago dining car.

[illegible] P.M. Daily—F. F. V. Limited, solid train for Cincinnati, Pullman sleepers to Cincinnati Lexington and Louisville without change. Compartment sleeper to Virginia Hot Springs Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. Sleeper Cincinnati to Chicago and St. Louis. Dining car.

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Elite Whiskey A SPECIALTY and all the Popular Brands

The largest glass of Henrich's BEER IN THE CITY.

By Miss May Clematis.

Mami. Marriages are dangerous a this time

Nellie. True friendship should be nursed.

Emma. Be careful and do not allow familiarity.

Norah. Happiness lasts about six months now. The husband wants to visit the clubs after that time.

N. T. Don't imagine that you can hold a friend by indifferent actions.

Etta. You are bound to lose your friend. Your actions towards him will force a separation. You will regret it when it is too late.

D. M. If you are doing well take my advice and remain where you are.

N. L. You should have notified your friends. No young lady can hope to retain a friend by selfish actions.

R. T. You have time for music lessons but not for business. I hope you are not making a mistake.

Ride. If you show a spirit of dependence you will not retain the respect of your escort. No young girl should allow a young man any privilige, neither should she let him know that she is in need of his company.

E. M. You should not forget your friends. It is the positive and sedate girl that commands respect.

Ida. You should read more and be careful how you express yourself. A girl must be educated now Beauty will not carry you through life, It fades like a rose.

J. Deception is soon found out. You will regret it some day, when you think you are deceiving others you are deceiving yourself. If you are true to your self you will be true to others.

E. Music is an accomplishment that no young lady should be without She should be able to do other things as well

A. You should never make promises that you have no idea of keeping. You should know your own mind. You *talk too* much and tell too much of your business.

Lie. You should not be so careless with your english. May be you will be able to connect the evil some day.

L. S. You should be one thing or nothing. You cannot have the same mind and appreciation.

Isadore. Perhaps if you were not so selfish, you would be better understood

Miss Estel. Black is becoming. You will win admiration by the sedateness and your friendly spirit.

Roda. Don't be too fast in receiving introduction to strangers. You ought to know the result.

Ida. The noblest woman in the world is one who is satisfied with small things. Be careful what you accept from a stranger and some times your friends,

Tillie. The best house keepers are the girls who are not ashamed of work. No young lady can hope to keep a husband who cannot keep a house.

Kate. Don't allow yourself to be carried away with dress. It is the ruination of any young girl. Dress does not always make the lady.

Mabel. Late dances are vulgar and ill timed. From six to ten is long enough for fashionable people.

Bessie. If you know what you are doing alright. Do not be hasty, you have time to find him out.

Too much familiarity will lessen a man's respect for you.

Smoking in your company should no be permitted.

Loud laughing in a street car is vulgar

Don't tell all you know to appear wise. You convince who previously had a good opinion of you, that you have lost something.

Tight shoes are dangerous to the feet.

A flashy dress will not become a lady.

Nettie. Do not practice deception with your friend,

Do not allow others to talk about your companion,

Be a good listener always, you may learn something.

Do not tell your neighbor that you do not work. It shows that you are a lazy girl.

Speak well of every one you do not know to whom you are talking.

Do not tell stories to your friends o those who have confidence in you.

If you appreciate true friendship endeavor to keep it.

The loss of a good friend is the same as the loss of a good mother, true,

True friendsnip is a gem.
It is hard
keep it.

Momentary friendship does not last

So people admire your dress an not you. Such admiration is not lasting

THE LAW LAID DOWN.

An infant is held, in O'Rourke vs. John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance company (R. I.), 57 L. R. A. 496, not to be bound in his warranties in a contract for life insurance.

A tenant is held, in Wright vs. Du Bignon (Ga.), 57 L. R. A. 669, to have no right to remove fixtures annexed to the freehold, which are placed on leased land, in the absence of a contract giving him the right to do so.

The fact that a mortgage is given to secure payment of an entire sum which is papable in installments is held, in George vs. Butler (Wash.), 57 L. R. A. 396, not to prevent the running of the statute of limitations against each installment as it becomes due.

Liability for damages to a neighbor, caused by the explosion of a steam boiler, is held, in Veith vs. Hope Salt & Coal company (W. Va.), 57 L. R. A. 410, not to arise where one places the boiler upon his premises and operates it in a lawful business with care and skill.

The carrying of deadly weapons being an offense fully provided for and punished by state law, it is held, in Judy vs. Lashley (W. Va.), 57 L. R. A. 413, to be beyond the power of a municipal corporation to make it an offense punishable under a city ordinance, unless such power is expressly conveyed by the municipal charter.

A railroad company is held, in Edgington vs. Burlington, C. R. & N. company (Iowa), 57 L. R. A. 561, to be liable to infants of tender years for injuries inflicted by a turn table maintained by it in an unfenced lot so near a public way as to be likely to attract children to play on it, unless it exercises reasonable care to have it safely fastened.

GOSSIP IN THE GREENROOM.

Lilli Lehmann, the prima donna, confesses to being 52 years old and has spent 34 years upon the stage, having made her debut at Prague, when she was 18.

A bust of the late Sir Arthur Sullivan is to be erected in March on the Thames embankment, facing and nearly opposite the Savoy theater, the scene of so many of the composer's triumphs.

The late Francisque Sarcey, who for many years was the most notable of the French dramatic critics, kept a dairy during his youth, and his son-in-law, Adolph Brisson, is preparing it for publication.

W. S. Gilbert, who wrote the sardonically humorous librettias for Arthur Sullivan's operas, abominates interviews. One of these venturesome gentlemen visited him at his country place, but could not get him to talk. Finally the newspaper man, hoping to decoy the crusty Scot into saying something that might be worked into an article, said to the librettist: "You have a lovely view here, Mr. Gilbert." "Yes, I know," was the answer. "I built the house here because of the view, but the view's getting on my nerves now, for the first thing every fool who comes down here says is: 'What a lovely view you've got, Mr. Gilbert!' I'm tired of the view. I'm sick of the view. Confound the view. Good-day to you, sir."

MUNICIPAL AND STATE NOTES.

The funded debt of Philadelphia was $65,000,000 at the beginning of the present year, less $15,000,000 in the sinking fund, in railroad securities and in cash —a total net debt of $50,000,000.

According to the last federal census the number of natives of New York in Chicago was 57,000 and the number of natives of Ohio 31,000. Chicago has a large population of New England ancestry.

There is not a single negro in either house of the South Carolina general assembly this year. It is the first time that has been the case since the enfranchisement of the negro, although last year there was but one colored member.

White river, Ark., is said to be the crookedest stream in the United States. It travels 1,000 miles in traversing a distance of 300, zigzagging, winding, twisting, curving, bending its mazy, tortuous way through the beautiful Ozark mountains, the Alps of America.

Connecticut ranks tenth among the tobacco-raising states in the number of acres devoted to the growth, but it ranks sixth in the value of the product. The 12,725 acres of land devoted to the crop produced last year tobacco valued at $3,485,632. Hay is the most valuable crop of the state.

IN FOREIGN CAPITALS.

Zurich has its streets paved with paper.

Tuberculosis causes some 12,000 deaths annually in Paris.

Berlin's tramway net requires 2,600 cars and gives employment to 7,703 persons.

Twenty-six pounds was paid the other day in London for a pack of German playing-cards dated 1558.

About 2,000,000 of London's inhabitants get no medical treatment save that of charity dispensaries or hospitals, and it is said one in four of them go to bed hungry every night of their lives.

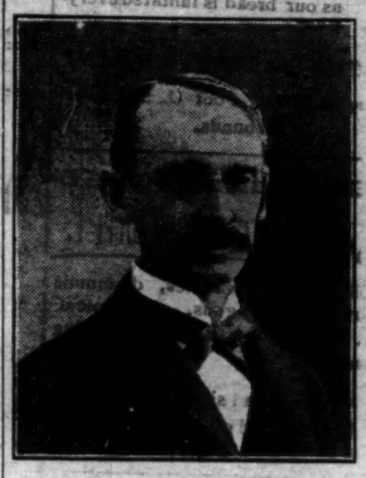
Four million dollars is the sum annually left in Paris by visiting Americans, according to a writer in the Petit Parisien. Mrs. Charles T. Yerkes is credited with spending $20,000 a year on gowns purchased there, and Mrs. McKay sometimes orders $10,000 or $15,000 worth at a time. Among male customers the best are said to be Morgan, Carnegie, Schwab and Vanderbilt.

NEW SUPREME JUSTICE.

William R. Day, McKinley's Friend and Neighbor, to Succeed Mr. Justice Shiras.

Judge William R. Day, of Canton, O., has accepted the appointment to succeed Justice Shiras on the supreme bench of the United States.

Few men have made as rapid a rise to national prominence as that which has marked the career of William R. Day in the last six years. He is one of the men to whose ability the Spanish-American war served to call attention, for after being appointed as-



HON. WILLIAM R. DAY.
(New Associate Justice of United States Supreme Court.)

sistant secretary of state in 1897 and succeeding to the secretaryship upon the retirement of John Sherman in April of the following year, he gave up that high post to act as one of the United States peace commissioners at Paris, which closed the war.

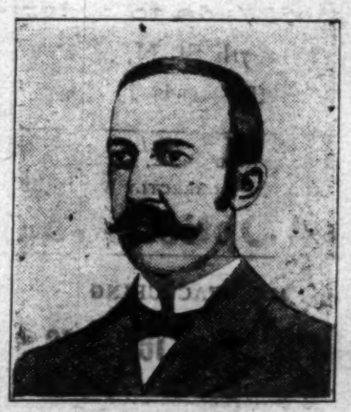
When these negotiations were ended he was made United States circuit judge in Ohio to succeed W. H. Taft, who was made governor of the Philippines. Previous to his connection with the cabinet Day had figured prominently among the judiciary of Ohio.

He was born at Ravena, O., April 17, 1849, being the son of Luther Day, chief justice of Ohio. He was graduated from the University of Michigan, studied law there, was admitted to the bar and began the practice of law in Canton, O. From 1886-90 he was judge of the court of common pleas, being elected as the nominee of both political parties. In 1889 he was appointed judge of the United States district court in the northern district of Ohio, but was unable to accept the position because of ill-health.

MINISTER TO PERSIA.

Mr. Pearson, Formerly United States Consul at Genoa, Italy, Transferred to Teheran.

Following the transfer of Minister Lloyd C. Griscom to Japan, the president has appointed an able southern man to the office of minister to Persia. The new incumbent is Mr. Richmond Pearson, of Asheville, N. C., present United States consul at Genoa. Mr. Pearson, who is a graduate of Princeton and a lawyer, was formerly a consul in Belgium for several years and afterward served for a time in the North Carolina legislature. He was one of the active organizers of the fusion party which overthrew the democracy of that state in 1894, and was twice elected to congress, once as an independent protectionist and again as



RICHMOND PEARSON.
(Just Appointed United States Minister to Teheran, Persia.)

a republican. He ran for a third term, but the certificate of election was given to his democratic opponent. The latter was, however, unseated by the house and Mr. Pearson was readmitted to congress. Mr. Pearson became consul to Genoa in 1901. He is an uncle of Naval Constructor Richmond Pearson Hobson, the hero of the Merrimac affair, off Santiago, Cuba. Mr. Pearson was one of the members of the congressional team which played a famous chess match by cable with a team composed of members of the British parliament in 1897, the contest resulting in a draw.

Lovers for Thirty Years.

A wedding was celebrated at a Leeds Wesleyan chapel on a recent Saturday, to which a pathetic interest attached. The groom was 55 and the bride a year younger. They had been courting continuously for over 30 years, but the bridegroom had a sickly mother, and the bride had also invalid relatives whom she could not leave, so that the happy event had to be postponed time after time. An enthusiastic crowd of friends assembled to see the faithful lovers united, and they left the chapel amid a shower of confetti and a salvo of cheers.

SCHOOL AND COLLEGE.

Halifax school board wishes to discontinue teaching infants sewing, on the ground that it causes defective vision.

Rev. Thomas H. Lewis has the rare distinction of being president of two colleges at one time—the Western Maryland and the Adrian, of Adrian, Mich.

Forty of the 240 public school teachers in Washington county, Md., have resigned their positions within a year because of the small salaries that were paid to them.

The six-oared shell in which President Eliot, Alexander Agassiz and the Crowninshields rowed for Harvard has been presented to the university by T. S. Watson. The boat was built in 1857.

In Austria religious instruction is compulsory in all schools. The head teacher must belong to the faith of the majority, and the teaching of religion is under the direction of the religious bodies.

Dr. William F. Warren has resigned from the presidency of Boston university. He has taken this action in the belief that he can better serve the university in his professorship in the theological school, a position which has been retained by him through all his years as president.

WAY STATIONS.

The fastest European railway trains are no longer in England, but in France.

The Prussian government has ordered that the 72-pound rails on all the main state railway lines be replaced by 92-pound rails.

The United States has 200,000 miles of railways, upon which there are 548 employes for each 100 miles. The cost of operating these roads with steam power is $502,60)0 a year; but to carry on the same amount of work with men and horses would cost the country $11,908,500,000.

Railroad riding is altogether too luxurious nowadays, says Galusha A. Grow, the venerable Pennsylvanian who will retire from public life with this congress. The comforts of modern travel are all very well, he admits, but they have robbed him of his medicine. In the old days of crooked lines and jolty cars if he felt that his liver was becoming torpid he jumped the train and rode to New York. The shaking up he received in a few hours' run was sufficient remedy. He still tries the same cure, but maintains that the beneficial results have diminished in ratio corresponding with improvements which have been introduced.

STAMPS AND COLLECTORS.

Germany has comparatively the most stamp collectors and consequently also the most counterfeit manufacturers.

Germany is said to have a great many more philatelists than the United States. Nearly every family seems to have a stamp collection, consequently no stamps have gone to waste in years. Dealers are so thick that in Stuttgart there are a dozen windows given up to the display of stamps.

A great collection of stamps, valued approximately at $50,000, and which was stolen from Consul Weber, of Hamburg, Germany, has been recovered through the work of the police department of Berlin. The collection, it seems, was innocently bought by a London dealer for $1,910, and when he was confronted with evidence proving it to be stolen property, the purchaser offered to return the lot upon being reimbursed with the amount that he paid for the loot. After some litigation the stamps were returned to the owner upon his payment of $1,750 to the dealer.

WHERE THE MIKADO RULES.

The Japanese have decided to use British engines on their state railways.

A splendid funeral procession was proceeding from Hongo, Japan, to bury the remains of Tarofi, the head of a gambling den, when the police stopped the ceremony, as the deceased was believed to be an escaped convict. The accusation was found to be true, and the dead man was taken to the prison burial ground.

Japanese ladies smoke and on the railways smoking is permitted in every carriage, for men and women alike smoke almost continually. When a Japanese lady enters a carriage she slips off her little wood or rice-soled shoes, stands upon the seat and then sits down with her feet under her. A moment or two later she produces her tiny pipe—it holds about enough tobacco to produce a couple of whiffs of smoke—and lights up. All Japanese sit with their feet on the seat of the carriage and not as Europeans do.

MILITARY MATTERS.

The average age of the men in the British navy is between 26 and 27 years.

The cost of firing a single shot from a 16-inch gun would pay a private soldier for five years.

French officers of every rank have been forbidden to accept invitations to receptions given in their honor by subordinates.

Gen. Osterhaus, who was a major general of volunteers during the rebellion, now lives in Bonn, Germany, where he is reported to be "well and happy in his eighty-first year." He was very popular with a large number of soldiers who served under him.

ATTENTION LADIES!!!

-Hair Restorer.-

All who are dersirous of having a beautiful suit of hair, or if your hair is falling out, you should get a bottle of Hairoline, better known as the Renowned Hair Restorer Oriental Complexion Cre m so cures all skin diseases and makes the skin like velvet. Price, 25c to 75c per bottle.

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All kinds of implements and toilet articles for sale.

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Horses and carriages kept in first-class style and satisfaction guaranteed. Busines at 1132 3rd Street, N. W. Main Office Branch at 222 Alfred Street, Alexandria, Va.

Telephone for Office Main 1727
Telephone call for Stable Main 1482-5.

Our Stables, In Freeman's Alley

Where I can accommodate fifty horses. Call and inspect our new and modern caskets and investigate our methods of doing First-class work.

1132 3rd St. N. W.
J. H. DABNEY,
Proprietor.

JES' HAD TO WALK.

Wanderings of Negro Boy in Search of Booker Washington and His School.

A colored youngster, 13 years of age, by the name of Caleb Joshua McFadden, appeared in the Bayview office of the supervisors of city charities in Baltimore the other afternoon, and asked that he be transported to Tuskegee, Ala., in order that he might attend Booker T. Washington's school there. The little fellow said he had been traveling in search of Washington and his school for about a year, during which time he has subsisted principally on gingersnaps.

According to his story he first heard of the school about a year ago from a

"JES' HAVE TER WALK."

white lady who stopped at his home in Williamsburg county, S. C., where he was engaged in picking cotton and killing tobacco worms. He became fired with the ambition to be a great educator of his race, and one dark night he stole away from home and started on his search for the school. Caleb strolled all over the south, he said, being directed by one person and another, and a few days ago was amazed to find himself in Washington. In this city, he said, he first learned that the school of learning which he had been seeking was far away in Alabama. He went to Baltimore and visited Morgan college there. The authorities advised him to see the supervisors of charities in the hope that they would send him to Tuskegee. The supervisors, however, stated that they were unable to send him to the school, and the little fellow left the headquarters with the remark that he guessed he'd "jes' have ter walk."

Caleb said to a Washington Star correspondent that he lived on gingersnaps because he could get more of them for 15 cents than he could of anything else in the eating line.

A Case of Telepathy.

A curious case of telepathy is reported from Athens. M. Lazare Lyrites, a Greek sculptor, was quietly talking to his wife, when suddenly he became greatly excited and began uttering incomprehensible phrases. When his excitement had subsided somewhat he told his wife that he had heard a voice saying that his brother's wife was dead. The sculptor and his wife noted the date and hour of this strange occurrence, and some days later a letter was received announcing that the lady in question had died exactly at this time at a place 600 miles distant.—London

THE WASHINGTON BEE

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Heurich's Beer 5c per bottle. Overholt Whiskey $1.00 per Quart, 10c per drink.

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WE are prepared to furnish our full line of Model '93 rifles, solid and take-down, for the new .32 Caliber HIGH PRESSURE SMOKELESS cartridge. This size uses a 165-grain bullet and has a velocity of over 2,000 feet per second, making it the most powerful cartridge made for an American arm; with the exception of the .30-40 U. S. Army. It is sufficiently deadly for any game known in North America.

Another great advantage is that the barrels are bored and rifled (but not chambered) exactly the same as the regular .32-40 Marlin, one turn in 16 inches. This makes the use of black powder and lead bullets as safe, factory and convenient as in a regular black powder rifle.

This size is the first high-pressure arm developed in this country for a caliber larger than .30, and the first to use a slow enough twist to give best results with black powder ammunition.

Prices same as .30-30 MARLIN.

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The Bee Printing Co.

The Girls' Sec-To-No Club at Grand Army Hall Friday evening April 10th. All young misses.

Miss Emma F. G. Merrit is a successful teacher.

Among the gifted speakeas in this city are Miss Mattie Bowan and Mrs. Julia Layton.

Attorney James H. Hayes of Virginia will speak in Newport, R. I., nex week everywhere he goes he receive an ovation,

MAKING HIMSELF SOLID.

No Faith in Him.

Senator Pritchard was on Tuesday advised that David J. Gilmore, colored would be commissioned as lieutenant in the Philippine Scouts. This appointment, which has for several months been pending in the War Department, has attracted attention much out of proportion to the importance of the office involved, owing to the color of the applicant. For some time the feeling has prevailed among leaders of the negro race that army officials were discriminating against colored applicants who were seeking commissions in the regular army, and in support of this contention the fact was mentioned that out of four regiments of colored soldiers who had seen service in the Philippines no represenative of their race had been recognized, although fifty or more commissioned officers in these volunteer regiments had sought permanent service. Several weeks ago the negroes planned to hold a mass-meeting to voice their indignation, but conserative counsel prevailed and the plan was abandoned.

In his fight in Gilmer's b half Senator Pritchard secured the favorable intervention of President Roosevelt and Chairman Hull of the House Military Affairs Committee. The application of the colored man excited special interest in army circles, and his papers were finally referred to a board of reference composed of three officers who were personally acquainted with Gilmer's army record and who were asked to give their opinion as to his adaptability, or, in other words, as to whether the Philipinos would be more than ordinarily hostile to negro officers. The boards decision was very decidedly in Gilmer's favor.

Another interesting phase of the appointment is that Senator Pritchard, while the recognized head of the "Lilly White" forces, has spent much time in the effort to compass the colored man's appointment. The North Carolina Senator contended that it was entirely proper to recognize colored men in the Philippine service, but that only harm could result to both races by their appointment to local offices in the South.

Senator Pritchard ought to give himself a little rest. The negroes have no faith in him.

Another Man.

From the Georgia Exponent.

Col. W. A. Pledger, the present state chairman of the State Central Committee, is not saying much about his selection. The Colonel is all right but we rather think the man who wil be put at the head of the republican machine of the state is a resident of the Central City, and a life-long republican.

The Aeolian Mandolin, Cuaitar and Banjo Club beg to announce to their many friends their 4th anual Proma de Concert Monday evening Feb 2 rd 1903, 8 p. m. at the Grand Army Hall, Penn' Ave. N. W. Dancing foom 10 to 1 a. m. Admission 50 cents.

We present to our readers, our old friend Seville. Seville who is well known in this city both a mong our white and colored citizens, is a grand son of the late Thomos Dorsey of Philadelphia, Pa., he is a prominent Freemason, hav

ing taken all the degree in the order.

In 1865, he with others established a Rival Grand Lodge for the D C which was denominated as the Jones and Seville. In 1897 he reconstructed the National Compack—back in the D C. In 1897, he created the M. W. Hiram Lodge of Universal Free and Accpted Masons, under Obedience of the A. A. S. R. (the 3rd of tee kind in this country.) Bro. Seville has had his ups and downs, but he is here to stay.

He is a special agent and collector o the Washicgton Bee, and recently opened a small business at 455 L street northwest, formerly owneh by Bro and Sir Knight, J. H. Pendergrass.

Dressed Quietly.

New Boarder—Who is that making such a noise because he can't find his necktie?

Landlady—Oh, that is the gentleman who dresses so quietly.—Philadelphia Record.

THE SUFFRAGE CONVENTION.

Editor of the Washington Bee:—

We the members of the executive committee of the National Colored Personal Liberty League, most heartily indorse the actions that you have taken in reference to the holding of a suffrage convention in some one of the eastern or western states in the near future. You can be assured that you will have the hearty support of the N. C. P. L. L. in your efforts.

Very Respectfully yours,
H. C. Hawkins.
C. C. Curtis.
L. A. Miles.

LEGAL NOTICE.

W. Calvin Chase, Attorney.

In the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia.

Georgetta Humphreys, Petitioner, vs. Wm. A. Humphreys, Defendant.

No. 22,859 Equity Docket No. 51.

The object of this suit is for an absolute divorce on the grounds of wilful desertion and abandonment of the petitioner by the defendant and non support.

On motion of the complainant, it is this 30th day of January, A. D., 1903, ordered that the defendant cause his appearance to be entered here in on or before the fortieth day, exclusive of Sundays and legal holidays, occurring after the day of the first publication of this order; otherwise the cause will be proceeded with as in case of default. This notice is to be published in the Washington Law Reporter and in the Washington Bee.

By the Court.
Ashley M. Gould, Justice.

True Copy, Test:
J. R. Young, Clerk.
By J. W. Latimer, Assistant Clerk.

Royal Hughes, Attorney.

Supreme Court of the District of Columbia
Beverly Randall VS. Lucy Ann Randall.

No. 23,650. Equity Docket No. 53.

The object of this suit is to obtain a decree of divorce from the bonds of marriage for adultery committed by the defendant with one Peter Fletchron Grace st. n.w. in the city of Washington District of Columbia in the month of April and May A.D. 1899, and with other persons unknown to the complainant in the months of July and August, A.D. 1900 at no. 2730 Ricks st., n. w. in the city of Washington, District of Columbia.

On motion of the complainant, it is this 13th day of January, A.D., 1903 ordered that the defendant cause her appearance to be entered here in on or before the fortieth day, exclusive of Sunday and legal holidays, occuring after the day of the first publication of this order; otherwise the cause will be proceeded with as in case of default, provided a copy of this order be published in the Washington Law Reporter and the Washington Bee newspaper as required by equity rule 92.

By the Court.
Signed H. B. Hagner, Justice.

True copy. Test:
By J. R. Young, Clerk.
R. J. Meegs, Assistant Clerk.

Dr. Shadd's notice was served, according to the constitution, the same time that my own notice was given, while I was acting President of the Company.

C. B. Purvis, M. D.
1118 13th St. N. W.

Prof. D. Webster Davis of Richmond Va., will lecture at the Metropolitan A. M. E. Church, Easter Monday at 8 o'clock. Tickets 25 cents.

CAPITAL SAVINGS BANK.
NOTICE TO DEPOSITORS.

By direction of the court, all depositors are requested to promptly present their bank books for settlement to JOSEPH H. STEWART, Receiver at his office, 609 F st. n.w.

JOHN RIDOUT,
JOSEPH H. STEWART,
THOMAS WALKER,
Receivers.

I beg to announce to my many friends and the public that I have opened an office at 913 G street northwest, where I shall continue my Insurance business. I shall also give my attention to Patent and Pension claims. Requesting a continuance of part favors, I am

Yours very truly,
D. B. McCary.

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Proprietor

Industrious Indians.

Col. R. H. Pratt, head of the government Indian school at Carlisle, Pa., reports that the enrollment of Indian students there this year has reached the high-water mark of 1,073. The students are encouraged to earn money by hiring out during vacation, and they made nearly $32,000 that way last year.

Electrical Power Carried Far.

The problem of the conveyance of electrical power is no barrier to the California electrician. San Jose has just been equipped with a system of electric lighting the current for which is carried for a distance of 173 miles, from a point in the heart of the Si

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$100,000 TO LOAN.

In any amount on FURNITURE, PIANOS, Etc., at LOWEST RATES, without delay, removal or publicity. You can pay it back in small monthly payments to suit your income. If you have a loan elsewhere and need more money come to us. We can accommodate you, call and talk it over before borrowing elsewhere. Private Rooms, business confidential.

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Fine Wines, Liquors, and Cigars.

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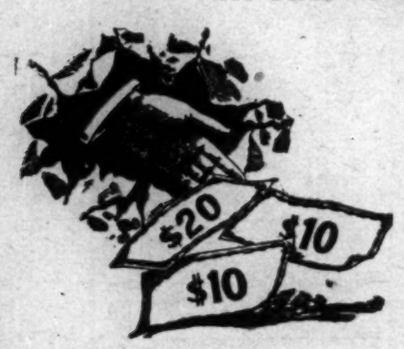

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—OF—

Voight, Jeweler,

725 SEVENTH STREET N. W.

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I beg to announce that I have just returned from New York, where have made extensive purchases in Jewelery and Silverware. The same have rived, are unpacked, and ready for your inspection.

Ladies' 14k, Solid Gold Watches, $20; sold elsewhere; $25
Ladies' Solid Gold Rings, $1, $1.50, $2.50 and $3.50; worth twice the price;
Ladies' Genuine Diamond Rings, $5 up too $100; all of them gems.
Ladies' Solid Gold Lorgnee Chaines, $7 up too $16; all he laest styles.
Ladies' Solid Gold Brooches. $2.50 up too $25.
Gents' Solid Gold Dumb-bell Sleeve buttons, $3.50; a useful present.
Gents' 14k. Gold-filled Chains, $2.00 warranted for five years' wear.
Gents' Diamond Sleeve Butons, $5 up; a little gem in each button.
Gent's Diamond Studs, $7.50 up.
Gents' Solid Gold Rings, with genuine stones, from $4 up.
Solid Silver Thimbles, 25c.
Solid Silver Teaspoons, from $4.00 half dozen up.
Ladies's Silver Watches, $4 and $5

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